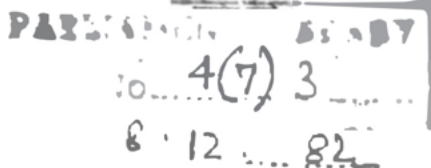


Fifth Series **Vol. XXXV**, No. 9

Friday, March, 1, 1974
Phalguna 10, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(*Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 1 to 10*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

CONTENTS

No. 9—Friday, March 1, 1974/Phalguna 10, 1895 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Member Sworn:

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred questions No. 141 to 143, 146 to 148 and 151 1-29

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos 144, 145, 149, 150 and 152 to 160 29-37

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1402 to 1453, 1455 to 1462, 1464 to 1473, 1475 to 1491, 1493 to 1501, 1503 to 1511, 1513 to 1526, 1528 to 1540, 1542 to 1551, 1553 to 1596 and 1598 to 1601. 38-181

Re Question of Privilege 181-84

Papers Laid on the Table 184-87

Public Accounts Committee

Hundred and first Report 187-88

Business of the House 188-95

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address 195-239

Shrimati Indira Gandhi 195-213

Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Bill 239-58

Motion to consider 239

Shri D. K. Borooah 239-42

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu 243-50

Dr. Ranen Sen 250-56

Shri Raja Kulkarni 256-58

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-Sixth Report 258-59

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Resolution Re: Free and Fair Elections	259-320
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	259-70
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	271-77
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	277-83
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	283-91
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	291-94
Shri E.R. Krishnan	294-301
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	301-308
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	309-18
Shri Samar Guha	318-19

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 1, 1974/Phalguna 10, 1895
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore—Tamil Nadu).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Asian Clearing Union and Asian Reserve Bank

*141 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the agreement to establish an Asian Clearing Union and an Asian Reserve Bank has become effective ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the response of the Asian countries to this agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statements

(a) to (c). The Asian Clearing Union would organise and operate a clearing mechanism for consolidating and clearing at fixed intervals all receipts and payments for current visible and invisible transactions among its members so that they have to

2

collect or pay only the ultimate outstanding balance, instead of individual transactions as at present. To come into force, the Asian Clearing Union Agreement has to be signed by five ECAFE member countries, and since only two countries, namely, Iran and Sri Lanka have so far signed the Agreement, it has not yet become effective. Besides India, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan had indicated at the last Annual Session of the ECAFE held at Tokyo in April 1973, their willingness to join the Asian Clearing Union. India has recently amended the Reserve Bank of India Act empowering the Reserve Bank to sign the Agreement at the appropriate time

2 The Asian Reserve Bank envisages the pooling of 10 per cent of the gross foreign exchange reserves of member countries so as to provide short-term assistance for financing temporary balance of payments deficits, particularly those arising from eventual liberalisation of intra-regional trade, and to acquire bonds of multilateral institutions for financing productive investment in the ECAFE region. A draft Agreement for establishing an Asian Reserve Bank, as evolved by an inter-Governmental Committee in August 1972, was forwarded by the ECAFE Secretariat to regional member countries for ascertaining their views. The draft Agreement is currently under consideration by member countries

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : The idea of a collective economic activity in the Asian countries is one of the noblest and finest developments of this decade. The efforts of the Government of India in this direction are quite laudable. May I know what steps the Government has taken to facilitate India's entry into the Asian Reserve Bank and the Customs Union and

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]
whether this is going to be on the pattern of the EEC Reserve Fund ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Some enabling legislation is necessary which this Parliament has passed and now we are awaiting for the reactions of the other countries. In case of the Asian Reserve Bank it is the same position.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : There is an impression in the Asian countries that the various agencies for the development of Asia are being dominated by Japan and the Asian countries naturally look to India to checkmate this Japanese domination of Asian Development agencies. Is the Government aware of the fact . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Are you interested in stressing this point so much in this way ? Will the Minister be in a position to answer ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can certainly answer it in my own way if you want me to answer.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : This is a very important factor in the economic development of Asia. If the Minister so wishes, he can answer it in his own way.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order, this House is not meant for reading newspapers here.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We want to join organisation with a view to increase cooperation not with a view to have competition with any country. This is our basic approach.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Minister as to what would be the mechanism of the Asian Reserve Bank to protect the currencies of member countries ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Well, the procedural matters have yet to be examined and we are in touch with other countries. It would be premature

now to go into the details of it; only the idea is just being talked about.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : What will be the contribution of each country ? Has any procedure been decided, Sir ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Not yet, Sir.

U.S. Loan to Indian Airlines for Boeing Aircraft

*142. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :**
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Export-Import Bank agreed to give any loan for Boeing deal to the Indian Airlines ;

(b) the total amount offered and terms thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A loan amounting to US \$ 8.64 million has been secured by Indian Airlines with the approval of Government from the Export-Import Bank of U.S.A. for financing 45 per cent of the project cost for the purchase of 3 Boeing-737 aircraft together with spares and equipment. The loan agreement is yet to be signed.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I understand that the Indian Airlines want to acquire 4 Boeings with the US Export-Import Bank for the current year 1974 and I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Indian Airlines have conducted a survey to assess the requirements of aircraft during the Fifth Plan with or without US Export-Import Bank's assistance.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : There are 4 Boeings. One is in replacement of the Boeing that met with an accident. It is

estimated that during the Fifth Plan we will require capacity to be created which will be equal to 29 Boeings-77.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : I want to know whether the Soviet Union has also offered to give out loan and fuel for the purchase of TU 154. Soviet Union have recently brought out this very modern Aircraft, TU 154. I want to know whether this is also under consideration ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : These matters are under negotiation and consideration at many levels and it would be premature for me to say anything at this stage.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने जो बताया कि पहले चार बोइंग विमानों में से एक दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया उस के अलावा तीन बोइंग विमान और लेने जा रहे हैं, और पाचवी योजना में 29 बोइंग विमानों की आवश्यकता और पड़ेगी, तो जिन देशों से आप यह विमान लेने जा रहे हैं उन में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में कमीशन पहले मिला था और अब कितना मिलने वाला है तथा जो कमीशन मिला है उस को किस मद में डाला गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य से मुझे भय है मेरे उत्तर को नहीं समझा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि 24 बोइंग विमान हम लेने जा रहे हैं। मैं ने कहा कि पाचवी योजना में 29 बोइंग के बराबर कंपैमिटी ग्रीण्ड होने का लक्ष्य है।

जहां तक चार बोइंग विमानों का सम्बन्ध है एक बोइंग गो ब्रेज में नष्ट हो गया उस को रिप्लेस करता है जिस को इथ्योपिया से और अपने जरिये में जीट करेंगे और बाकी तीन विमानों के लिये टेक्पोट-इम्पोट बैंक और कमिशियल बैंक से लोन मिलेगा। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कमीशन की बात कही है, उस को मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर उन को कोई जानकारी हो तो मुझ को बतायें क्यों कि उन की दिव्यवत्पी कमीशन में है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : पिछले चार विमानों में 50 लाख रु० का कमीशन मिला है, और प्रधान मंत्री ने लिया है। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि जो पिछली बार कमीशन मिला था उस की वह जानकारी करेंगे कि वह कहाँ गया ?

पचास लाख रुपया कमीशन का लिया है। इसके बारे में श्री कर्ण मिह और प्रधान मंत्री में झगड़ा हुआ है। इनको पता ही नहीं होता है।

श्री त्रिव रंजन दास मुन्शी : इलैकशन खरम हो गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : इसके बारे में जानकारी लेने कि कहाँ यह रुपया गया, किस की जेब में गया ? जांच करेंगे और बताएंगे इसके बारे में। इसका पता चलना चाहिए। चार बोइंग पर पचास लाख रुपया कमीशन का लिया है। इस पर दोनों में झगड़ा हुआ है और श्री कर्ण मिह को इस मंत्रालय से हटाया गया है। (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी पर कोई आरोप यहां लगाना है, कोई बात कहता है तो उसके लिए प्रोसीजर है। उसके नीचे आप इसको ला सकते हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He cannot just make any wild allegation without proof.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : चार बोइंग जपर पचास लाख रुपया कमीशन का लिया गया है। कौन रखे, प्रधान मंत्री या डा० कर्ण मिह इस पर झगड़ा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या बाहर जा कर आप इसको कहने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्यों नहीं कहेंगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता है कि अन्दर जो बातें कहते हैं उस पर नहीं होता—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चिन्ता कर आप बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। सच्ची बात कड़वी लगती ही है। आपको पता ही नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is an absolutely irrelevant question. The Minister need not answer it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of submission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There should be some sense in asking the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Where an hon. Member makes an allegation on his own responsibility on the floor of the House . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure for it. He cannot do like this. He is making allegations against Ministers and everybody.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This must be expunged . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This cannot be expunged.

श्री वसंत साठे : बड़ी गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात है। इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मर्जी हो कह दिया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना कमिशन मिला है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य का यह आरोप बिल्कुल निकम्मा है, झूठा है, बेबुनियाद है और चुनावों में हार की खिजलाहन दिखाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपको पता ही नहीं है। आपके पहले की बात है। क्या आप जांच करेंगे ? आप नए आए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Prime Minister and Shri Dikshit . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not calling you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You cannot shut me like this. I am here on my own right.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless you are called, you cannot get up like this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The hon. Member cannot threaten you like this.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the past a number of times allegations have been made against Ministers like the Cement Allocation Committee collecting Rs. 1.5 crores for the Congress Party.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure laid down for it under the Rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is open to the Minister to refute it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Not like this. You must have a sense of responsibility when you make an allegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let there be an inquiry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आप इसकी जांच करवाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ मंत्री ऐसे हैं जो सुबह कमरा आ कर आते हैं कि हाउस को अराम से नहीं चलने देना है। पार्लियामेंट को मजाक बना लिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कसम खाने की बात नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं हम चुप बैठे रहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे हाउस को रोज़म कर रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गरीब जनता को नंगा भूखा रखने की इन्होंने कसम खा रखी है। हम सबाल पूछते हैं, उसकी आपकी चिन्ता नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do you say that they are not collecting funds? They are collecting money from the textile mills, they are collecting money from Dalda, they are collecting money from Mr. Goenka and everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot say in the House what you cannot say outside.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You are allowing this Member everyday to make allegations.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I want to remind this hon. House and the Minister that only in the recent past I had said that the Civil Aviation Department had drawn up a plan to buy Boeings from America rather than the planes that had been offered to this Government from the Soviet Union on cheap credit; also the Russian planes were more serviceable. But the Minister denied it then, and I was prepared to lay the plan which I had with me on the Table of the House. I want to know why, without considering the Russian offer of planes which are cheaper and better, the Government went in for purchasing Boeings from the United States of America.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The orders for these three Boeings about which I am speaking were placed as far back as 8th October, 1973. In regard to future acquisition in the Fifth Plan period, we shall certainly give the fullest possible consideration to the Russian planes as well along with the others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why is it that they have chosen to deal with American private sector in preference to Soviet public sector?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This is wrong. The whole matter is under consideration.

Request made by Kerala Government regarding Credit Policy

+

*143. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :**
SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to reconsider the present policy of credit squeeze in relation to small scale and export oriented industries;

(b) if so, the broad features of their request; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Chief Minister, Kerala, in a communication addressed to Union Finance Minister, has stressed that the current credit policy should be so revised that the tempo of industrialisation is not disrupted in relatively underdeveloped States such as Kerala. The Chief Minister has also referred to broader question of regional distribution of bank credit in the country and has suggested that steps should be taken to secure a more equitable distribution. Another point raised by him is that the bank credit should not be made available to those who use it for speculative purposes. He has also made the point that if credit restraint is essential, it should be in respect of the credit to monopoly houses and to large scale industries and that a rational credit policy should not disrupt the tempo of industrial production nor should it discourage the volume of exports.

The points made by Kerala Government are part of the accepted policy of the Central Government and even the short term changes in the credit policy, effected to meet emergent situation, seek to sustain the tempo of industrialisation, encourage growth of small-scale productive endeavours, particularly in the underdeveloped areas, curb the use of bank credit for non-

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

productive purposes and thus subserve the accepted long-term socio-economic objectives.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister has stated that the suggestions made by the Kerala Government form part of government policy. But has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that small-scale industries and particularly export-oriented traditional industries like handloom, coir etc. are suffering due to the credit squeeze policy of Government while on the other hand the big business houses as in the past, really benefited by getting money from various government organisations?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The latter part of his question is not based on facts. As for the former part, in the beginning of the operation of this credit policy certain difficulties were experienced in the case of exports. The Reserve Bank certainly kept its watchful eye on this developing situation and later on it revised the policy to see that export efforts are not affected by the policy. I am sure if any particular aspect of it is still causing handicaps, that can also be looked into. I am sure the present working of the policy has not affected any export effort.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister made a very general statement. What are the concrete measures taken by Government to help small scale industry to get over the difficulty presented by the credit squeeze policy? Secondly, he denied the second part of my question that big business houses and big industrialists and speculators are getting enough credit as they wanted. I would like to know what actually was the result of the new policy on this sector, the big business houses and speculators.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can only give him certain information as to how credit expansion has taken place in the last quarter of 1973. This is possibly the only objective indicator of how the policy is working. If the hon. Member

will permit me to give some details of figures, the total bank credit extended in the last quarter of 1973 is about Rs. 626 crores out of which foodgrain credit took about Rs. 78 crores, export credit took about Rs. 100 crores, public sector undertakings other than the Food Corporation took Rs. 109 crores, the priority sector which is agriculture, small scale industry and allied things took about Rs. 145 crores and the private sector, mainly large and medium industry and wholesale trade, took about Rs. 194 crores. If, therefore, we go by the actual breakup of this expansion of credit, we find that 69 per cent of the incremental credit expansion during the last quarter of 1973 has gone to public sector enterprises including food procurement operations and to priority sectors. If this is any objective indicator, I think, I have every legitimate right to say that the statement made by the hon. member is not correct.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : Are Government aware of the feeling of a large number of small scale industrial units and entrepreneurs who have been taking advantage of the surplus electricity now available in Kerala to put infra-structure to use electricity indigenously and also the feeling of suffocation by even the Electricity Board and public sector industries as a result of the credit squeeze in their efforts to expand their activity in the field of building up adequate infra-structure for utilisation of the electricity. Are the Government aware of it, and if the Government are not aware, will the Government kindly look into the matter and enable the Kerala Government to build up the infra-structure for the effective utilisation of the electricity available instead of their selling it at a nominal rate to others?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The building up of the infra-structure is something which is the normal responsibility of the planned developmental effort, budgetary effort and other efforts. I think we will have to make a distinction when we are talking of bank credit. Bank credit at present is for the operations of

the economy and I do not think bank credit as such can take a very heavy burden of the building up of the infra-structure or developmental activity. It certainly has its own role to play, but this distinction is to be remembered.

As far as the general point is concerned, I cannot say that we are unaware of the difficulties. Immediately after the credit policy for the busy season was declared, there was rather a panicky reaction and that was because we are not used to any credit planning. Therefore there was some initial reaction to it. But the Reserve Bank itself has very vigilantly stepped in wherever it found it necessary to do so. I think it is, by and large, now stabilised.

SHRI NIMBAIKAR : In view of the fact that the prices of raw materials are rising very fast, is not the credit squeeze going to work as a detriment to industrialisation and by curtailing credit even to big industries the small industries are also affected, because, as the ancillary units, very often this position is made use of in pushing on the difficulties of the big industries to the small industries? What does the Finance Minister intend to do about it?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Our main problem is to curb monetary expansion because that is also basically the cause of price rise and other inflationary forces working in the economy. The credit policy is intended to deal with this particular problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has failed completely.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We can discuss it later on. Let me complete my answer. What exactly is the credit policy expected to achieve is our major problem. The hon. Member said that the price of raw materials is rising and therefore it will be necessary for the industries, small or big or public or private, to have more working capital for that purpose.

That is completely a different problem. If it is related to productive capacity and its requirements and not for building up large inventories or such other speculative activities, then it is a different matter.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : I would like to know whether the prices of any commodities have fallen as a result of the credit squeeze and, if so to what extent.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would not make that claim at present.

International Flights to and from DUM-DUM airport

*146. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
DR. RANFEN SEN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether international flights to and from Dum Dum Airport have been reduced to minimum;

(b) whether Dum Dum Airport has been reduced to second grade status in comparison to Delhi and Bombay airports; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The number of frequency of international flights depends on a variety of factors including the volume of Traffic to and through an airport. At present seven foreign airlines, namely, Aeroflot, Bangladesh Biman, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Burma Airways, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, Scandinavian Airlines System and Thai Airways, continue to operate to/through Calcutta,—in addition to the national carriers, Air India and Indian Airlines. The question of reducing international flights to the minimum does not arise.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Government would welcome the operation of scheduled air services by foreign carriers to/through

Calcutta in accordance with their entitlements. It is hoped that the airlines concerned would take necessary initiative in this regard.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that even a few years back, besides the seven international airlines, Panam, Canadian Airlines, Japanese Airlines, Lufthansa, Dutch Airlines and the French Airlines and all the other international airlines used to fly to and through Dum Dum airport and if so have the Government ascertained from these airlines the reason for dropping Calcutta airport from their flights? Instead of leaving the initiative to the airlines concerned, will the Government take the initiative and induce them to fly to and through Dum Dum airport?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is a fact some of the airlines mentioned by my hon. friend did operate through Calcutta formerly. Members are aware of the conditions. There was certain reduction in traffic and naturally some of these had not continued their flights. Apart from the initiative we can take we shall certainly try to induce them to the extent possible to operate through Calcutta.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister said that it was due to traffic congestion. The situation in West Bengal for the last few years is normal and there is no traffic congestion or any other difficulty whatsoever. Conditions similar to those prevailing in Delhi or Bombay are also prevailing in Calcutta. Would the Government therefore try to convince those airlines that there are no more the sort of constraints which were there before? Is it also not a fact that the Government expenditure over the last five or ten years for the development of Bombay and Delhi airports is much more than expenditure on Calcutta airport and if so, is that not the main reason why international flights stopped operating to and through Calcutta airport?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : To take the last question first, in recent years over

Rs. 3 crores had been spent in providing a new international building, operational block, apart from improvements in operational facilities to meet the requirement of air traffic and high capacity traffic.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What are the figures for Bombay and Delhi?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am not dealing with the Bombay airport in this question and so I shall need notice for that. He implied that no development had taken place and that it had been ignored. That is not a fact. I want to repudiate that suggestion. As regards the question whether traffic is picking up or not, in Bombay passenger traffic has registered an increase of only 22.5 per cent in the year 1972-73 compared to the year 1971-72, in Calcutta it has registered an increase of 25 per cent compared to 24.1 in Delhi and 16.3 per cent in Madras. He knows that airtraffic depends upon the stepping up of the economic activity and not only upon peaceful conditions. I hope he will hear with me when I say so.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the fact that nearly Rs. 3 crores are being spent by the Government to build that big international terminal building and that Dum Dum is the gateway to the tourist centres of eastern India, namely, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and other places, besides some tourist spots like Darjeeling and Kazi Ranga, may I know the reason why Dum Dum has not been given the latest facilities for landing of jumbo jets and for creating a situation in which the tourists felt less attracted towards Dum Dum? What is the reason for negligence in this regard?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Calcutta airport has got full facilities for the landing of jumbos.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is a misleading statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do not want to mislead the House like Bombay and Delhi airports. Calcutta airport is also suit-

able for handling Boeing 747 jumbo jets. But since Air India has not introduced Boeing 747 in the eastern route to Tokyo, Calcutta is not at present served by jumbo jets. That is the position. We are not operating jumbo jets in the eastern sector on account of want of traffic. Traffic requirements do not justify the introduction of jumbo jets in that sector. This is the information I have got.

DR. RANEN SEN : Mr. Speaker, I seek your protection. A few months back, during the IAC lockout, when a few Members of Parliament were stranded in Delhi, when we demanded that a jumbo jet may be provided to transport us to Calcutta, the hon. Minister said that Calcutta airport is unfit to receive jumbo jets. Secondly, he said that no ladder is available for jumbo jets.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have no recollection of that at all. But I did make arrangements for the members to go to Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER : Then there should be no dispute about that.

DR. RANEN SEN : He makes different statements. Two months back he made a different statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have not made any such statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : If the jumbo jets landed there then there should be no dispute about that.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Is it not a fact that some of the international airlines closed their Calcutta Office due to labour relations? Is it also not a fact that the landing facilities are the result of bilateral agreements between Air India and other international airlines? Will the Government of India persuade the other international airlines to land at Calcutta when they revised the bilateral agreements?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The decision of the international airlines depends on the

needs of the traffic. So far as labour relations is concerned, I agree with you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The hon. Minister has stated just now that jumbo jets can land at Calcutta airport. Is it not a fact that KLM, the Dutch Airlines, who started their operation from Calcutta very recently, stated in public and made it very clear to the Civil Aviation Ministry that they cannot operate jumbo jets in Calcutta airport due to the non-availability of facilities in the Calcutta airport? Could they not test it now?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am not aware of that. I could make enquiries. But my information is that there are facilities for landing of jumbo jets.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It is absolutely wrong. Jumbo jets cannot go to Calcutta airport. They can experiment it within this week.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have already said that jumbo jets can land there. If KLM have met with any difficulty, I can make enquiries.

MR. SPEAKER : Take them all in a jumbo jet to Calcutta this week. We will all go and come back. —

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : International flights are operated not only by foreign airlines but by Air India also. I would like to know from you why Calcutta airport is discriminated against in the sense that the fares charged for west-ward flights of Air India originating from Delhi or Bombay to London, New York etc. are kept lower than the fares for the flights which are operating to the same destination from Calcutta, with the result that passengers are naturally tempted not to fly from Calcutta but from other major airports. Why is it that in the case of our own national airlines this kind of discrimination is being practised against Calcutta airport?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The hon. Member is fully aware of the fact that fare structure depends upon two things, pattern

of route adopted by a particular passenger and the distances which the aircraft has to cover. All east-bound flights from Calcutta coast cheaper than the west-bound flights. The hon. Member has made a suggestion as to why it should not be equalised...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He says, it is a suggestion. This has been raised in the last few years by so many Members.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is a suggestion for action. I certainly take note of it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the hon. Minister's answer that in the case of east-bound flights from Calcutta there are certain concessions, I would like to know from him whether he is aware that east-bound flights are only to the extent of about 20 per cent of the total flights as a result thereof 80 per cent or even more flights are west-bound. So, the benefit goes to other airports rather than to Calcutta airport. Will he kindly clarify the position? I want to know whether that is a fact or not and, if so, it remains that Calcutta airport is under certain restrictions as was put by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister one thing more. Will he kindly give us the figures here, if not now, lay the figures later on on the Table of the House as to what was the passenger traffic that originated from Calcutta airport at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, that is, in 1951, and what was the passenger traffic that originated either from Delhi airport or Bombay airport in 1951. So far as we know, Calcutta's traffic originating figure was much more than that of Bombay and Delhi. Now it is cut down to such an extent.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will not be able to give the 1951 figures. I quite agree with him that at that time Calcutta airport was much more busy. Even today, it is busy. Apart from that, so far as other thing is concerned, there are certain airlines which exclusively serve Calcutta as there are certain airlines which exclusively serve the western sector. I would say, the distances and geographical proximities to determine the pattern of air flights.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My specific question was, whether east-bound flights are hardly 20 per cent of the total flights. He has not answered that.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will give the total number of flights, from New Delhi—47-48; from Bombay—64-65; from Calcutta—37-38. So far as Calcutta is concerned, it is much more than 20 per cent.

Restricting Import of certain Items

147. **SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to reduce imports of a wide range of important items in the next financial year; and

(b) the items to be covered and percentage of reduction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The import policy is being reviewed and changes, if any in respect of individual items, will be incorporated in the import policy for the next financial year—1974-75.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Is it a fact that several working groups have been set up to examine the likely inflow of foreign exchange and the best manner in which it should be spent? Secondly, is it a fact that one of the working groups has expounded the theory that exports can be pushed up next year to a fantastic figure of Rs. 3000 crores, thus exceeding the Fifth Plan target in the very first year and, if so, on what is the estimate based?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Especially in the context of soaring prices and higher import bill, the Ministry of Commerce have constituted many Working Groups and they are doing their exercise territory-wise and commodity-wise. In 1973-74 we are hopeful of attaining an appreciably higher figure than the target fixed, namely, 2072 crores.

But I am not aware of this particular Task Force which has suggested 3,000 crores for the next year, if I heard him correctly. I agree that it may be slightly exaggerated.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Is it a fact that the ultimate figure will really depend on two main items, namely, the import of crude oil which we will probably know by April, and secondly on the final decision about import of foodgrains, and if so, when will we know the final decisions on these ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Obviously the prices of all oil-based import items are going up. We are having continuous negotiations with the different oil-exporting countries about the price, accommodation, deferred payment and all other facilities that will help us to tide over this crisis. I cannot give an exact date by which time we will be concluding these contracts or we will be coming to a final settlement.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्तमान आयात नीति का उल्लंघन कर मद्रास के "मैकडाविल" ग्रुप ने, जो विस्की आदि चीजें बनाते हैं, फ्लेवरिंग एसेन्स आदि नामों से विस्की आयात की है, इस तरह से कानून को तोड़ा है और इसमें सरकार का बहुत बड़ा पैमाने पर नुकसान हुआ है ? यदि यह बात सही है तो इम्पोर्ट नीति तय करते समय क्या इन चीजों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के बारे में सरकार विचार करेगी और जिन्होंने कानून तोड़ा है उन के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करेगी ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am not aware of this particular violation of import restriction by the Madras company. If the hon. Member is kind enough to give the details, I will look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को पहले ही भेज चुका हूँ यही तो गड़बड़ होती है—इन को भी भेज चुका हूँ और आप को भी भेज चुका हूँ। चव्हाण साहब का तो एक पक्ष भी इस के बारे में था चुका है, चव्हाण साहब ही इस का जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने तो कल जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार की ओर से इस का जवाब नहीं है—चव्हाण साहब जवाब दें या जार्ज साहब जवाब दें।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : मैंने तो जवाब दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may please look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को बहुत पहले जानकारी देने के बाद भी क्या यही जवाब मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ओर तो कुछ नहीं कर सकता यही कर सकता हूँ—अगर आप कुछ और निकालना चाहते हैं तो निकाल लीजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 2-3 वर्षों में काफी आयात बढ़ा है और इन्होंने बताया है कि हम ने एक अध्ययन दल बनाया है जो सब मदों का अध्ययन करेगा और अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा। यह रिपोर्ट कब तक आयेगी ? क्या यह सही है कि बड़े पैमाने पर कस्टम से मिल कर बहुत सी चीजें आयात की जाती हैं, लेकिन पकड़ में कम आती हैं, उन की आपस में सांठगांठ होती है—क्या इस की जांच करेंगे ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We are particularly interested in expediting the reports of these Working Groups. We are on the avil of the Fifth Plan, and for formulation of our policies we want to get guidance from the Working Groups. Though I will not be able to give the hon. Member the exact date when these different Groups will be submitting their reports, I may say that our intention is to have them as early as possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कस्टम से मिल कर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है—इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ? क्या कोई समिति बैठायेंगे ताकि इन को पकड़ा जाये ? करोड़ों रुपये का माल आता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने बताया है—लेकिन कौन नहीं जानता है कि माल नहीं आता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय नहीं जानते हैं, अगर वह जान जाय तो ठीक हो जाय ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : About violation of import control regulations we are taking serious measures, and if some specific instances are pointed out, as I said earlier, we will take action, we will enquire into them and take remedial measures.

About smuggling, in every country there are smugglings going on. Over a period of time, progressively, we are taking action to prevent that also.

Proposal to decorate tourist spots in Hazarduari (West Bengal)

* 148. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-orient and decorate the tourist spots in Hazarduari of Murshidabad District, Sundarban area of West Bengal for the attraction of tourists ;

(b) if so, whether any-cooperation in this regard has been sought from the Government of West Bengal ; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (c). Due to constraint on resources and other priorities, there is no proposal at present for developing the area around

"Hazarduari"—the Nawab's Palace, at Murshidabad under the Central Plan. It has, however been suggested to the Government of West Bengal that the State Department of Tourism may consider taking over the Palace for maintenance and provision of some tourist accommodation in the vicinity out of State Fifth plan funds.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Before I put my supplementary, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to see the question. My question was not about Hazarduari only ; it related to Sundarban also. But the Minister has replied only about Hazarduari and not about the Sundarban. So, Sir, it is an incomplete answer.

Now I will put my supplementary about Hazarduari. Hazarduari has equal importance and significance as the Red Fort and Agra. I wrote a personal letter to this Ministry and also to the Planning Minister before the plan papers were discussed. Hazarduari has a great significance for us in Indian freedom movement because the last battle was fought by Suraj-ud-daula near Plassey. Tourists used to go there, but they cannot go there now because there are no accommodation facilities. Near the Ganges the palace is situated. I would like to make a personal offer to you to visit that place and then you will understand the reality. But the Minister has deliberately neglected this, and every time whenever a question is asked, they refuse to give answer in a proper manner. I would like to know whether the Minister is serious enough to go there first and see the situation, take the State Government into confidence and make the necessary allocation from the Centre.

About Sundarban area, I would like to know their answer.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : This point was raised some time back in the Consultative Committee also. Our Regional Tourism Director went to that place and he has submitted a report in this regard. No doubt, West Bengal is a beautiful part of

the country consisting of many scenic beauties and beautiful monuments also. But at the same time...

AN HON. MEMBER : Beautiful persons also.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Yes. But at the same time, tourism is a State subject. The Department of Tourism in the Central Government has undertaken quite a few schemes in West Bengal. For the information of the hon. House I may say that in Darjeeling there is a youth hostel constructed in the Fourth Plan; there was an addition of ten rooms to the existing tourist lodge in Darjeeling. Also we are developing accommodation in Jalapara sanctuary. There are so many other places which the State Government has got to take into consideration. In the Fifth Plan the State Government has got Rs. 1-1/2 crores. We have requested the State Government to look into the matter and see how best they can develop these things. Whatever is possible at our end, we are also doing.

The hon. Member has said that there is no accommodation. There is a tourist lodge at Berhampur and that is being used by the tourists also, but the road leading to Murshidabad palace and Berhampur is rather narrow and we have requested the State Government also to develop this road.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : What about Sundarban?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : About Sundarban, the Government have been requesting us and members have also been raising on the floor of the House. For the information of the hon. House I would like to say that I went to Sundarban personally myself and spent nearly ten hour in the boat via Port Canning. It requires to travel 30 miles, 2-1/2 hours, to reach port Canning from Calcutta. It has got to be developed. It is a beautiful place. But a lot of development activities have to be undertaken before tourists are persuaded to go to that area.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Tiger Project is going to be located in the Sundarbans. May I ask the Minister whether places of tourist attraction will also be located near the Tiger Project in the Sundarbans?

MR. SPEAKER : She has just mentioned it.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The report is that there are tigers in the Sundarbans..

MR. SPEAKER : Are they man-eaters?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Unfortunately, when I went to that part, I could not see a single bird, but there may be birds which may be coming in my absence also... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Are they scared of you?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Conservation of wild life is mainly the responsibility of the Forest Department and providing tourist facilities is the responsibility of the Department of Tourism, either at the Centre or at the State level. When these will be undertaken by the Forest Department, these will be a special project—certainly, whatever facilities that are to be given on behalf of the Department of Tourism, the State and the Centre will think in this direction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the five landing projects that were sanctioned for the Sundarbans by the Inland Water Transport Committee for the growth of tourism have been completed or not and if not, the reasons thereof?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The launches, etc. are being provided. Sundarbans Development Committee which has been constituted is looking into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Landing facilities are yet to be created.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us do one more question.

Shri Samar Mukherjee—not here.

Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia—also not here.

Shri B. S. Bhaura.

Import of Textile Machinery

*151. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import textile machinery; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and main items of the machinery to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE: (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Import of permissible types of textile machinery not produced indigenously is allowed, subject to availability of foreign exchange, both for purposes of replacement as well as modernisation. During the last three years, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has issued essentiality certificates for import of the following types of major items of machinery:—

- (i) *Spinning*: Card Looms accessories, Combers and its preparatory machines etc.
- (ii) *Weaving*: High Speed Automatic Cone and Cheese Winders, Super High Speed Warping Machines, Automatic Singles Spindle Pirn Winding machines, Warp Tying Knotting machines, specialised automatic looms etc.

(iii) *Processing*: Rotary Screen Printing Machines, Flat Bed Screen Printing machines. Hank Mercorising Machines etc.

(iv) *Testing*: Uster Evenness Tester Fibrograph etc. Instruments.

Besides, a certain number of export oriented cotton textile mills have also been allowed to import sophisticated textile machinery in order to strengthen their production base and also to improve their competitiveness in the world markets.

Govt. are engaged in assessing the level and types of imports of textile machinery which might be necessary during the Fifth Plan period, in consultation with the Textile Machinery Manufacturing Industry on the one hand and the textile mills on the other.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In the statement the Minister has stated in the first part:

"Import of permissible types of textile machinery not produced indigenously is allowed"

Further, in the same answer, he says:

"Besides, a certain number of export-oriented cotton textiles mills have also been allowed to import sophisticated textile machinery..."

May I know the names of the mills or industrialists who have been allowed to import this machinery and also whether this machinery is also not available in India?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There are some traditional textile machinery which are manufactured in the country and in fact, some items we are exporting. There are some other sophisticated items which necessarily will have to be imported. This is decided by an expert committee of the Textile Commissioner's office. We have identified nearly 13 items which are not manufactured in the country and which may have to be imported so that our textile products come up to the international

standards and their competitiveness in the international market is also kept high. We have given import permits to 15 mills. Regarding the names of the mills, I do not have it now but I will pass it on to the hon. Members.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Which are the country from which these items of machinery are being imported?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are importing from Japan, United States, West Germany and quite a few other countries also.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Financial aid from U.K. for expansion of public sector projects in Fifth Plan

*144. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid has been promised by U.K. for expansion of some of the public sector projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are those projects; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance promised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The Government of U.K. has, however, indicated their interest in assisting us in our power sector programmes, coal mining projects, fertiliser plants, etc. Financial aid has been extended in the past by the Government of U.K. for public sector projects, notable examples being the Durgapur Steel Plant, the Heavy Electricals Plant at Bhopal, acquisition of ships for the Shipping Corporation of India etc.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

67 LSS/73—2

Easy and Timely Credit to Farmers

*145. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the great importance given to agricultural sector in the Fifth Plan whether Government have any proposal under consideration to ensure easy and timely credit to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : (a) and (b). The loaning procedures and policies of credit institutions like cooperatives, commercial banks and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation have been under continual review in the last few years and suitable measures, including legislative amendments, have been taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India in order to ensure timely and easy flow of credit to farmers and to make such credit more and more production-oriented rather than security oriented. Special attention is being given to ensure that the needs of the weaker sections of the community are met.

Capital expansion by foreign companies

*149. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to prohibit capital expansion by foreign companies engaged in trading activity in the country;

(b) whether exemption therefrom to special categories is going to nullify this effect; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to get the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, sir. The policy of the Government is not to allow fresh foreign equity participation in foreign companies engaged in internal trading activities.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. In accordance with the guidelines issued for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 20th December, 1973) all branches of foreign companies will be required to convert themselves into Indian companies having foreign holding not exceeding 40 per cent and all existing Indian companies will be required to bring down their foreign shareholding to 40%. Exemption will be granted in exceptional cases where foreign companies have developed expertise, skills or facilities (distribution net work etc.) which are not readily available indigenously and are contributing significantly to exports, or where they change their character from predominantly trading to predominantly manufacturing activities in areas specified in Appendix I of Industrial Licensing Policy 1973 or engage themselves in predominantly export-oriented industries (minimum exports being 60% of total production).

If the above alternatives are not acceptable to them, they will be allowed a reasonable time to wind up their business activities in India.

Rationalisation of Existing Import Licensing Procedure

***150. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small-scale sector had been experiencing difficulties under the existing licensing procedure;

(b) whether his Ministry is contemplating to rationalise the procedure of

licensing of imports for small scale industries; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In the import policy for 1973-74 period, various steps have been taken to simplify the procedure for issue of licences to small scale units. The simplification and rationalisation of procedure of issue of licences to small scale industries is a continuing process. Further measures to rationalise the procedure of licensing to small scale industries are under consideration while formulating the import policy for the next financial year 1974-75.

Business Competitions Organised by L.I.C.

***152. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of business competitions organised by the Life Insurance Corporation of India—Delhi Division from January, 1973 till December, 1973 for their agents and development officers;

(b) results of how many competitions have so far been declared, and

(c) the reasons for which all the results have not so far been declared even after the lapse of one year and the action taken against the officers responsible?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Six.

(b) Results of 3 competitions have already been announced and for the remaining 3, the results are under compilation.

(c) The remaining 3 competitions were held in May, August to October and November 1973. The delay in announcing results has been caused by the go-slow, work to rule and finally by the declaration of lock out in Delhi Division of the L.I.C.

Proposal to appoint a Commission to go into the causes of Labour unrest in Indian Airlines

*153. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a commission to go into the causes of labour unrest in Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, composition of such a commission?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No such proposal is being considered.

(b) Does not arise.

India's Trade with Persian Gulf States

*154. SHRI BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn a new export strategy keeping in view various aspects of India's trade with the Persian Gulf States; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government are formulating an export strategy for expanding India's exports to West Asian countries in general, including Gulf countries. Following are some of the main proposals being considered to increase our exports to these countries:

- (1) Exchange of delegations of businessmen, Chambers of Commerce and others;
- (2) Institutionalising of our economic relations by concluding trade agreements with these countries;

(3) Arranging/participating in exhibitions in this region;

(4) Conducting specialised studies for identifying fields of economic and industrial collaboration;

(5) Providing adequate and regular shipping facilities;

(6) Strengthening of our Commercial Missions;

(7) Expanding our banking activities in these countries;

(8) Opening of offices by Indian export houses, public and private sector organisations;

(9) Farmarking special export quotas for some commodities like rice and sugar for these countries.

Hindustan Lever Limited

*155. SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., a subsidiary of Unilever, with 85 per cent foreign and 15 per cent Indian equity, is taking shelter as a core item synthetic detergent producing company to escape the 40:60 guidelines laid down by Government, even though no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary under list II of the February, 1973 regulations; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, M/s. Hindustan Lever will require the approval of the Reserve Bank of India for carrying on its existing activities in India and will have to submit an application to the Bank within

a period of 180 days from 1st January, 1974, the date on which the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act came into force. No such application from the Company has been received so far by the Reserve Bank. As and when the same is received, necessary action will be taken in accordance with the guidelines, a copy of which was laid on the Table of this House on 20th December, 1973, and keeping in view the nature of its activities.

Permitting Large Industrial Houses to Enter Textiles

*156. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to allow large industrial houses to enter into textiles industry ; and

(b) if so, the reasons that prompted Government to reverse their earlier decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Under the current industrial licensing policy "textiles" is not an item which is normally open to large Houses and/or units registered or registerable under the MRTP Act, 1969 unless the production is predominantly earmarked for exports. This policy has been followed in the matter of grant of industrial licences for expansion of loomage in the cotton textile industry.

Discontinuation of Bus Services by Indian Airlines from City Offices to Airports and Vice-Versa

*157. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines has stopped the bus services from city offices to airports and vice-versa ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes Sir, at the four main stations of Indian Airlines at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras as well as at Hyderabad.

(b) Provision of surface transport cannot strictly be deemed to be the function of an airline which has essentially to concern itself with the provision of safe and efficient air transport. Accordingly, most of the airlines in the world, particularly those operating through India, do not provide surface transport for the passengers. Indian Airlines also have therefore decided to concentrate on its main and exclusive function of providing satisfactory air transport service in the country. The provision of surface transport for passengers has to be undertaken by established transport operators on payment. The question of provision of such service is receiving the attention of the Indian Airlines and the International Airport Authority of India jointly.

Augmenting Exports to Oil Producing Countries

*158. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the energy crisis in the world will force a structural change on trade relations of India ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is considering proposals for augmenting exports to the oil producing countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir, to the extent this is necessary and feasible to be able to pay for the rising import bill.

(b) Yes, Sir, to these countries and to others as well.

Proposal to provide fibre-glass boats at 'Nal Bank credit for Small Scale Industries in Sarovar Lake' in Gujarat for Tourists

*159. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide fibre-glass boats at 'Nal Sarovar Lake' in Gujarat for the use of tourists ; and

(b) if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

Agreement between India and Tanzania for supply of Cashewnut

*160. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMAD KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was signed between India and Tanzania for the supply of raw cashewnuts to the Cashew Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). An agreement for purchase of 30,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts of 1973-74 crop was signed on 1st January, 1974 between Cashew Corporation of India and Cashew Authority of Tanzania. The purchase has been made on FOB terms and the shipment of the entire quantity is to be completed by the end of March, 1974. Quality-wise break-up of the quantity purchased is as under :

Quality	Quantity
CDJKL	9,000 tonnes
AFGHI	15,000 tonnes
EX	3,000 tonnes
DSM	3,000 tonnes
Total :	30,000 tonnes

1402. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5894 on the 21st December, 1973 regarding advancing of credit by nationalised banks for small scale industries in Bihar and state how many cases of bank credit for small scale industries are pending disposal in the respective districts of North Bihar for more than three months and what steps are being taken to expedite disposal, particularly in the most neglected districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Siwan, Saran and Saharsa ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : As already stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 5894 answered on the 21st December, 1973, the present arrangements for flow of data in the banks do not provide for compilation of information relating to the number of applications pending disposal in the banks. As regards expediting disposal of applications for credit for small scale industrial units, public sector banks have taken a number of steps. These include, *inter alia*, the following :

(i) Simplification of application forms and to the extent possible making them available in regional languages ;

(ii) Assistance to the borrowers by the bank staff in filling up application forms ;

(iii) Simplification of procedures relating to sanctioning of loan application ;

(iv) Delegation of enhanced powers to regional/branch offices for sanctioning of loans ;

(v) Provision of consultancy services in selected branches to provide guidance to the entrepreneurs ; and

(vi) Appointment of additional technical staff at the appropriate levels to facilitate quick appraisal of loan applications.

State Bank of India has also set up a sub-committee of the local co-ordination committee to review applications pending for more than 3 months at their local head offices at Patna. Central Bank of India has reported that it will be deputing 2 experienced officers to their zonal office in this area to expedite sanctioning of proposals.

औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा सहायक बैंकों को दिये गये ऋण

1403. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने अपने सहायक बैंकों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ; और

(ख) उक्त बैंकों ने उक्त अवधि में विभिन्न उद्योगों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) : औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा अपने सहायक बैंकों को दिये जाने वाले अधिमो के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध सूचना विवरण I में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या ग्ल० टी० 6277/74] भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा उद्योगवार दिये गये अधिमो के सम्बन्ध में सूचना विवरण II में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-6277/74]

राजगढ़ में एक व्यापारी के पास से सोना और चांदी बरामद किया जाना

1404 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के राजगढ़ जिले में किसी व्यापारी के पास से जनवरी, 1974 में भारी मात्रा में सोना और चांदी बरामद किया गया था ;

(ख) बरामद सोने और चांदी का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) संबंधित व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गजेल) : (क) से (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश के जिला राजगढ़ में एक व्यापारी के पास से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 5,38,000 रुपये कीमत का सोना तथा सोने के आभूषण पकड़े हैं। आयकर अधिकारियों ने उससे कुछ कागजात भी पकड़े हैं। जांच पूरी होने पर कानून के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी। जांच चल रही है।

ऑस्ट्रेलिया से आयातित वस्तुएं

1405 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में ऑस्ट्रेलिया से किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) वहां से आयातित वस्तुओं का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान भारतीय मुद्रा से अनुमानतः कितनी राशि की वस्तुओं का आयात करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) ऊन, अलौह धातुएं, गेहूँ, लौहा तथा इस्पात, पशुओं का तेल तथा चर्बी, अलौह मूल धातुओं के सांद्रण तथा ग्रयस्क, टैक्सटाइल वस्त्रों की रद्दी कतरने, रासायनिक तत्व तथा यौगिक, मशीनें, परिवहन उपकरण और विद्युत मशीनें, यंत्र तथा उपकरण।

(ख) क्रमशः 29.39 करोड़ रु० तथा 32.39 करोड़ रु०।

(ग) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान किये जाने वाले आयातों के परिमाण का पूर्वानुमान लगाना कठिन है लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों के आयातों की तुलना में उसमें अधिक अंतर होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

रुस की ऋण की अदायगी

1406. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने रुस से लिये गये ऋण पर 1972-74 के दौरान कितना ब्याज दिया है ; और

(ख) 1974-75 में अनुमानतः कितना व्याज दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ से लिये गये ऋणों पर 1972-73 के दौरान ब्याज के रूप में 8.89 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया । सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ से लिए गये ऋण पर 1973-74 में ब्याज के रूप में 7.93 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी किये जाने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) 1974-75 के दौरान ब्याज के रूप में 6.86 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी किये जाने का अनुमान है ।

मद्रास में आयकर की बकाया राशि

1407. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा मद्रास में आयकर की कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल की जानी है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ; और

(ग) आयकर की बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) आयकर आयुक्त मद्रास I, II और सेंट्रल के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में 31-12-73 को बाकी पड़ी आयकर (जिसमें निगम-कर शामिल है) की सकल और शुद्ध रकम निम्नानुसार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
रकम	रकम
सकल बकाया	शुद्ध बकाया
52.88	28.09

(ख) इन अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में बकाया में से नकद उगाही द्वारा वसूल की गयी रकम निम्नलिखित है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
वित्तीय वर्ष	रकम
1971-72	9.08
1972-73	8.80

पिछले दो वर्षों में मद्रास में तीन प्राथमिक आयुक्त के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में वसूल की गयी आयकर की कुल रकम, जिसमें निगम कर भी शामिल है, निम्नानुसार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	आयकर की शुद्ध वसूलियां (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1971-72	72.06
1972-73	82.04

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हुए, कानून में दिये गये सभी उपाय, जिनमें निम्नलिखित उपाय भी शामिल हैं, किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं :—

- (1) कर अदा नहीं करने पर आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 221 के अन्तर्गत दंड लगाना ।
- (2) निर्धारित को प्राप्त धन की धारा 226 (3) के अन्तर्गत जप्ती ।
- (3) न्यायालयों में चल रहे मामलों में प्रस्तुत धन की, धारा 264 (4) के अन्तर्गत जप्ती ।
- (4) चल सम्पत्ति को, धारा 226 (5) के अन्तर्गत बंधक रखना और उसकी बिक्री ।
- (5) धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना ।
- (6) चल/अचल सम्पत्ति की जप्ती/बिक्री ।
- (7) निर्धारित की सिविल जेल में कैद ।

पश्चिम जर्मनी को निर्यात की गई वस्तुएं

1408. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में पश्चिम जर्मनी को कितनी मूल्य की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापारिक पर्यावरण और परिस्थितियों के तथा जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य जैसे मुक्त अर्थ व्यवस्था वाले बाजार के सन्दर्भ में वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान सम्भावित निर्यातों का ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। फिर भी भारत सरकार जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य को किये जाने वाले निर्यातों में अपनी व्यापार तथा योजनागत विकास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उपयुक्त विकास दर बनाये रखने का प्रयास करेगी।

Seizure of Gold and Currency from the Car of Collector of West Godavari Distt.

1409. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1001 on the 16th November, 1973 regarding seizure of gold and currency from the car of Collector of West Godavari District and state the stage at which the investigation stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The gold articles seized from Shri S. R. Govindarajan have since been confiscated under the Gold (Control) Act. The currency of Rs. 55,000/- seized from the residence of his father-in-law has, by an order passed under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, been treated as the undisclosed income of Shri Govindarajan. The Income-tax Officer has accordingly retained Rs. 37,865/- out of the seized cash and returned the balance. Shri Govindarajan has appealed against this order to the Government and his appeal in this respect is pending.

Bifurcation of the office of Accountant General, Tamil Nadu

1410. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of the A. G. Tamil Nadu are opposing the bifurcation of the office and have been staging massive demonstrations ;

(b) whether the Accountant General has suspended some employees for their trade union activities ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A scheme of reorganisation of large civil Audit & Accounts offices in various States was initiated by the Comptroller & Auditor General some time back with a view to improving efficiency through a relatively more intimate and purposeful supervision. In pursuance of this scheme, offices of Accountants General in certain States were reorganised during the period 1968 to 1972. Subsequently, reorganisation of certain other offices of Accountant General including that of Accountant General, Tamil Nadu was taken up in hand. With a view to ensuring a smooth process of reorganisation and also to allay possible misgivings on the part of the staff in connection therewith, discussions were held between C & AG's office and representatives of the All-India Non-Gazetted Audit & Accounts Association in October and November, 1972 and April, 1973. After the apprehensions of the staff about the proposed scheme had been allayed, it was decided to implement the scheme from 1st November, 1973. Though the All-India Association was kept in the picture about the scheme of reorganisation and they had in turn kept the local association informed of the discussions, there was some opposition to the scheme from a section of the staff and the local Association mounted an agitation on the question of reorganisation. As a result

of agitation the Accountant General took disciplinary action by way of suspension and termination of services of certain employees. The number of persons suspended was 25 out of whom in two cases orders of suspension have since been revoked.

2. The Secretary General of the All-India Association met the Accountant General on 30th November, 1973 and as a result of the meeting, the agitation was called off. The scheme has since been accepted by the staff and the situation is back to normal.

Procedure for sanction of Loan from Nationalised Banks

1411. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considered the present procedure for the sanction of loans by nationalised Banks as satisfactory;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to make improvements so as to enable the common man to avail himself of this facility more easily;

(c) whether any representation for undertaking the thorough examination and to introduce considerable improvement in the present procedure has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Since nationalisation, the lending procedures of the public sector banks have been under constant review by the Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the banks themselves. So far as agricultural advances are concerned, guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to commercial banks setting out the

procedures which would enable the borrowers to obtain their credit requirements easily. A committee appointed by the Reserve Bank had prepared simplified application forms for advances to agriculturists and banks have been advised to introduce these forms in regional languages and also render necessary assistance to borrowers to fill in the application forms. Another Committee was constituted by Reserve Bank to review the working of special credit schemes of commercial banks with particular reference to their employment potential. In the light of the recommendations of this Committee, a number of measures have been taken by the banks to make bank credit easily available to the small borrowers in the priority sector. These, *inter alia*, include, (i) simplification of application forms and, to the extent possible, making them available in the regional languages; (ii) assistance to the borrowers by the bank staff to fill in the application forms; (iii) simplification of bank procedures regarding sanctioning of loan applications; (iv) delegation of enhanced powers to regional/branch offices for sanctioning of loans; (v) strengthening of bank staff, at the appropriate levels, with such technical and other experts as are needed for quick appraisal of loan applications; (vi) provision of consultancy services in selected branches to provide guidance to small entrepreneurs, or provisions of package services including financial and management assistance in addition to bank loans; and (vii) reorientation of the bank staff so that proposals are processed on the basis of the economic and financial viability rather than the security offered.

Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd., Bombay

1412. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any receiver appointed by the Income Tax Department has taken over the business and management of Changdeo Sugar Mills Limited (Bombay);

and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and how long tax arrears were pending against the Firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Shri B. V. Mundkur, retired Commissioner of Income-tax, who has been appointed as Receiver, has taken over the business and management of Shri Changdeo Sugar Mills Limited (Bombay), as from 16th January, 1974; and

(b) The Tax Recovery Officer had served notices on the company under Rule 2 of the Second Schedule for payment of arrears of tax of over a crore of rupees (exclusive of interest under section 220). Despite the service of these notices, the company sold shares of M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. The company also diverted some funds to its sister concerns. Its accounts were also not properly maintained. There was no unity among the directors of the company in the management of its affairs. In view of company's record of non-payment of taxes and alienation of assets by it after the service of the notices referred to above by the Tax Recovery Officer etc., the Income-tax Department appointed the Receiver under Rule 69 of the Second Schedule to Income-tax Act, 1961. The Receiver is now managing the affairs of the company and taking steps to recover the funds which had been diverted to sister concerns.

The arrears of demand against the company relate to a number of assessment years commencing from assessment year 1964-65. The demands for these years were created at different times. The earliest demand for the assessment year 1964-65 was created on 16th February, 1971.

मध्य प्रदेश से शराब का निर्यात

1413. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश से कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य की शराब अन्य देशों को निर्यात की गई तथा इन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या शराब का निर्यात सीधे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किया अथवा किसी एजेंसी के द्वारा किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख) . भारत से निर्यात की गई विभिन्न वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती ।

वर्ष 1972-73 में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा उद्योगपतियों को दिये गये ऋण की राशि

1414. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित, क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा उद्योगपतियों को कुल कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) निगम ने उक्त अवधि के दौरान एकाधिकार गृहों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) जीवन बीमा निगम ने 1972-73 में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को कुल 1390 49 लाख रुपये के ऋण दिये जिनमें से 175 लाख रुपये के ऋण एकाधिकार-संपन्न औद्योगिक समूहों की पर्यटन लिमिटेड कंपनियों को दिये गये ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर होटलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव

1415. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पर्यटनों की सुविधा के लिये पांचवी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर होटल बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मॉटी रूपरेखा क्या है ? ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). धन उपलब्ध होने तथा प्रायोजना की आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता की पुष्टि हो जाने पर भारत पर्यटन विकास

निगम का, जो कि सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उद्यम है, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भोपाल में 50 कमरों वाले एक मॉटल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

पर्यटन विभाग भी भोपाल में एक युवा होस्टल बना रहा है। युवा होस्टल का निर्माण कार्य पहले ही जारी है तथा इस वर्ष के मध्य तक उस के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापे

1416. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में कितने छापे मारे गए ;

(ख) इन छापों के दौरान कितनी धनराशि तथा दस्तावेज जप्त किये गये तथा दोषी पाए गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन छापों के दौरान पता लगाए गए प्रत्येक मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 (31-1-74 तक) मारे गये छापों की संख्या क्रमशः 2, 3 और 9 थी।

(ख) इन छापों में पकड़ी गयी नकदी की रकम और अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां निम्नानुसार है :—

पकड़ी गयी नकदी/ परिसम्पत्तियां	
(रुपये)	
नकदी	4,45,068
अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां	13,11,000

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताये गये 14 व्यक्तियों में से 7 व्यक्तियों के मामले में, बही खाने और अन्य दस्तावेज भी पकड़े गये हैं।

इनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. स्योनी के मैसर्स बुन्नीलाल पन्नालाल
2. बेवास के श्री डी. एस्. देशपांडे
3. चांदमल मूनत, रतलाम
4. एम. पी. बुलियन रिफाइनरीज, इंदौर
5. मुन्नालाल और अन्य, कोल्हापुर
6. बसन्त लाल केडिया, कोरवा
7. राममहाय और अन्य, इंदौर
8. कटनी के केशव प्रसाद अग्रवाल
9. देवाम के स्वर्गीय बी. बी. महाबले
10. सागर के ठाकुर गभ्रवं मिह
11. मैमम भूपेद्र रोप बक्म, बिनामपुर
12. श्री. पी. सृरी, नागपुर
13. नन्धूमल मुरारका, कोरवा
14. प्रताप मिह माधौ मिह ठक्कलां

(ग) जांच पड़ताल जारी है और कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Setting up of an Export Processing Zone at Cochin in Kerala

1417. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an export processing zone at Cochin in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the steps taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Suggestions have been made by different State Governments for consideration of Central Government to set up export processing zones at different port vicinities and Cochin is one among the proposals.

Development of Tourism in Kerala during Fifth Plan

1418. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects in Kerala in-

cluded for development of tourism in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) particulars of each of these projects together with the amount allotted to each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):
(a) Kovalam alone is being further developed.

(b) The details are in the process of being worked out.

Development Works at Kovalam Tourist Resort in Kerala

1419. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in various tourism development works undertaken by Government at Kovalam tourist resort in Kerala;

(b) whether Kovalam Grove is running at a loss; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve its functioning and management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):
(a) The construction of 40 cottages (80 beds) has been completed, and they were commissioned in December, 1972. The construction of a 100-room hotel is in progress; it is expected to be completed by July/August, 1974. The other facilities such as a beach centre, a Yoga centre and a massage centre are already functioning. Facilities for aquatic sports are also available. Thus the first phase of the development at Kovalam will be completed during the course of this year.

(b) and (c). Kovalam Grove was commissioned on 17-12-1972 and during 3½

months of its operation in 1972-73, it suffered a loss of Rs. 6.27 lakhs, details of which are as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Depreciation	3.02
Development Rebate Reserve	3.21
Running loss	0.04
Total	6.27

The Kovalam Beach Resort is not yet fully developed to make it an economically viable unit. After the commissioning of the 100-room hotel it would be possible to attract a larger volume of tourist traffic resulting in better utilisation of and therefore better economic returns on the facilities provided. To attract more tourists, the Indian Tourism Development Corporation, which is managing the resort complex, has already initiated an intensive sales promotion campaign.

सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं तथा नेताओं की सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के अध्यक्ष पदों पर नियुक्ति करना

1420. श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के वे उद्योग कौन से हैं जहाँ सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं तथा राजनैतिक नेताओं को अध्यक्ष पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ख) उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य उन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की संख्या पूछ रहे हैं जहाँ सार्वजनिक जीवन से सम्बंधित व्यक्तियों को अध्यक्ष पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे 13 उपक्रम हैं। सार्वजनिक जीवन से संबंधित व्यक्तियों की एक सूची, जिन्हें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के अध्यक्ष पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है, संलग्न है।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में सार्वजनिक जीवन से
लिये गये अध्यक्षों की सूची

क्रम० सं० सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का नाम,
अध्यक्ष का नाम

1. केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम,
श्री जी० डब्ल्यू० मोमीन
2. कोचीन रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड,
श्री सी० आर० पट्टाभिरामन
3. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लिमिटेड,
श्री पी० एन० काटजू
4. भारतीय चन चित्र निर्यात निगम लिमिटेड,
श्री ए० एम० नारीक
5. इस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड,
श्री बी० एन० काक
6. माडन बेकरीज (इडिया) लिमिटेड,
श्री मुशीर अहमद खा
7. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड,
श्री देव राव एम० पाटिल
8. भारतीय राज्य निगम,
श्री एम० आर० कृष्णा
9. माम्बर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड,
श्री पी० एन० काटजू
10. भारतीय कपास निगम लिमिटेड,
श्री आर० एस० पंजहजारी
11. भारतीय जूट निगम लिमिटेड,
श्री दवेपा सेन
12. हस्तशिल्प और हस्तकर्म निर्यात निगम,
श्रीमती पुपुल जायकर
13. प्रागा टूल लिमिटेड,
श्री पी० एम० विल्सन

Control Over Indian Oxygen Limited

1421. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oxygen Limited is considered to be a foreign company as per the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Companies Act ; and

(b) whether controls imposed upon Indian Oxygen Limited are similar to those imposed upon other foreign companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Indian Oxygen Ltd. is a company incorporated in India in which the non-resident shareholding is more than 40 per cent, and it will be treated as "Foreign company" for the purposes of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Under the Companies Act, the Indian company is a subsidiary of British Oxygen Ltd., U.K.

(b) The restrictions imposed by the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 will be the same, as on other foreign companies.

Target for export of engineering goods in 1973-74

1422. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed any target for the export of engineering goods during 1973-74 ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the target fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement showing commodity-wise export targets fixed for engineering goods by the Engineering Export Promotion Council for 1973-74 is attached.

Statement

Commodity-wise target for export of Engineering goods during 1973-74 fixed by the Engineering Export Promotion Council

S. No.	Item	Target for 1973-74 (Rs. Crores)
1.	Auto & Auto Parts	18.00
2.	Industrial Plant & Machinery	20.00
3.	Electric Wires and Cables	14.00
4.	Rly. Wagons, Coaches, Locos & Parts	10.00
5.	M.S. Pipes & Fittings	12.00
6.	Bicycles	13.00
7.	Steel Structural	10.50
8.	Hand, Small & Cutting Tools	9.00
9.	Electric Motors, Transformers, etc.	7.00
10.	Electronics	7.75
11.	Machine Tools	5.00
12.	Castings & Forgings	6.00
13.	Steel Products N.O.S.	6.00
14.	Diesel Engines & Parts	5.50
15.	Batteries	3.25
16.	Non-ferrous products (other than Aluminium)	3.90
17.	Wire Products N.O.S.	3.00
18.	Electric Manufacture NOS	2.40
19.	Airconditioners, Refrigerators, etc.	2.00
20.	Elec. Fans & Parts	2.25
21.	Railway Track Materials	0.20
22.	Wire Ropes & Wire Stands	2.00
23.	Aluminium Products	1.00
24.	Forrous Hollowware	1.35
25.	Bright Bars & Shaftings	2.00
26.	Mechanical Pumps	0.90
27.	Air compressors	0.75
28.	Sewing Machines	0.20
29.	Misc. Manufactured Articles	14.05
TOTAL		183.00

Import of Coal

1423. SHRI VASANT SATHE :

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the shortfall in production of coal and recent power crisis, Government propose to import coal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, Government do not have any proposal to import coal.

Delay in arrival of Newsprint due to Non-availability of Ships

1424 SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was delay in the arrival of newsprint to India due to non-availability of ships; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide requisite number of ships to bring the newsprint at an early date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There has been some delay due to shipping difficulties in the supplies from Scandinavia and Canada.

(b) All efforts are being made for arranging ships for speedy movement of newsprint to India.

Smuggling of Foodgrains out of India

1425. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for sometime foodgrains were smuggled out from Gujarat to Pakistan and Saudi Arabia by sea; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits ? give information in respect of the amount of loans sanctioned to M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. by individual banks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During 1973 only two cases were detected by Customs officers where pulses worth Rs. 56,500 (approximately) were seized near the coast which were suspected to be meant for export to Persian Gulf. Information regarding seizures, if any, made by the State Government officers is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) Departmental proceedings under the Customs Act, 1962 are in progress against the culprits in the two cases seized by Customs.

Loan taken by Hindustan Motors Ltd. from Nationalised Banks

1426. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount taken as loan from the nationalised banks by Hindustan Motors Limited ;

(b) what part of the Company's finances is made up by Bank borrowings and advances from public financial institutions ; and

(c) whether there have been any moves by the banks and public financial institutions to get due shares in the management of Hindustan Motor and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In accordance with the practice and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, banks are enjoined by statute not to divulge information in respect of their individual constituents. It is not possible, therefore, to

(b) According to the Balance Sheet of the Company, as on 31-3-1973, secured and unsecured loans amounted to Rs. 35.57 crores out of which Rs. 16.98 crores were availed from nationalised banks and financial institutions.

(c) In accordance with the current practice of financial institutions to partake increasingly in the management of assisted concerns by nominating Directors on the boards of management, the institutions have been feeling the need for closer association in the management of the company. The company itself, in July, 1973, invited the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India to nominate a representative each to be on the Board of Management. In response to the invitation, these two institutions have recently nominated one representative each.

Directions to Public Sector Undertakings about gifts to Members of Parliamentary Committee

1427. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed public sector undertakings to refrain from giving gifts to Members of Parliamentary Committee ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to save possible embarrassment to the Members of Parliamentary Committee, Government have issued instructions to the Public Enterprises that they should not give any expensive gifts when the Committees visit the Undertakings or are engaged in examining their affairs.

Smuggling of Cement to Nepal

1428. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that smuggling of Cement has become a frequent practice on the border of Bihar with Nepal ; and

(b) whether any smugglers have been arrested in this connection and if so, how many ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Smuggling of Cement does not appear to be a frequent practice on the border of Bihar with Nepal.

(b) Only one case has come to notice in which the Police authorities arrested one person.

Ban on Export of Natural Rubber

1429. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged to ban the export of natural rubber in the interest of rubber industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consistent with the current trends of production and consumption of natural rubber in the country, Government are allowing only such quantities for export as are surplus to the country's requirements. The position, is however, kept under constant watch.

Seizure of smuggled goods in Bombay

1430. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggled goods worth lakhs of rupees were seized in Bombay on 30th January, 1974 ;

(b) if so, the break-up of the goods seized ;

(c) the names of the persons arrested ; and

(d) action taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) On the night of 29th January, 1974 the Customs authorities in Bombay seized in three cases contraband goods collectively valued at about Rs. 9.7 lakhs.

(b) The break-up of the goods seized was as follows :—

Description of goods	Value at Indian market rate (Rs. in thousands)
Textiles	797
Cigarettes	71
Cameras	18
Calculating Machines	12
Safety Razor sets	23
Record Changers	14
Cassette Tapes	17
Cassette Tape Recorders	18
	970

In addition, 3 trucks valued about Rs. 45,000 used for transporting the smuggled goods were also seized.

(c) In one case the truck driver named Mohamed Mammu was arrested and later released by the Magistrate on a bail of

Rs. 15,000. In the other two cases the goods were seized as unclaimed and no arrests were made.

(d) Further investigations are in progress.

Soviet aid for industrialisation

1431. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has pledged to India a massive aid for strengthening country's industrial base over a period of 15 years;

(b) if so, when the proposed industrial aid is likely to start coming;

(c) the name of the industries that will be benefited by the Soviet aid; and

(d) how many agreements were signed between India and Soviet Union for the Industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to Art. 2 of the 15-year Agreement/Treaty signed on the 29th November, 1973 between India and USSR, copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 30th November, 1973. The Soviet Union has agreed to extend credits to India for setting up of new industrial projects and for the expansion of projects previously undertaken with Soviet assistance in the fields of iron & steel, non-ferrous metals, oil exploration and production, natural gas, coal and other minerals, petrochemicals, power, shipping, etc. New Credit agreement is yet to be signed with the Soviet Union. The amount of aid for industrial development will depend upon the projects/programmes that may be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments.

Shortage of Furnace Oil in Textile Mills

1432. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile mills are facing closure in the country due to shortage of furnace oil;

(b) if so, whether the textile mills facing closure were mostly dependent on Indian Oil Corporation for the supply of furnace oil;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) to what extent the production has gone down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. But the textile mills using furnace oil are facing difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of furnace oil.

(b) Some of the mills facing difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of furnace oil are dependent on Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) Plans to convert oil fired boilers to coal based boilers are being examined. Arrangement for equitable distribution of limited supplies of Furnace Oil is being made.

(d) Production has not so far been affected to any significant extent owing to oil supply difficulties.

Seizure of gold biscuits in South Delhi

1433. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a haul of 600 gold biscuits valued at about Rs. 25 lakhs was recovered in December, 1973 from a residence in the Bengali colony in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the haul and names of persons apprehended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On 22nd December, 1973, acting on prior information officers of Delhi Police and Delhi Collectorate of Customs followed three cars suspected to be carrying foreign marked gold. As the cars stopped at 106, Bengali Colony, New Delhi, the premises were raided and 598 pieces of gold of ten tolas each in all valued about Rs. 25 lakhs at Indian market prices were seized.

The following 10 persons were arrested in this connection :—

1. Shri Abdul Kardar. 2. Shri Abdul Hamid. 3. Shri Abdul Latif. 4. Shri Mustafa. 5. Shri Ram Lubhaya. 6. Shri Rattan Singh. 7. Shri Satish Chander. 8. Shri Jwahr Lal. 9. Shri Harbans Lal. 10. Shri Rajan Sharma.

The arrested persons have been released on bail of Rs. 10,000/- each with surety of like amount by the Magistrate. Further proceedings in the matter are in progress.

मंत्रियों के विदेशों के दौरों पर व्यय

1434. श्री भागीरथ मंडर . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 में किस-किस मंत्री ने किन-किन देशों का दौरा किया;

(ख) किनने मंत्री सपरिवार सरकारी दौरों पर गये ; और

(ग) कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्रत्येक पर अनुमानित व्यय हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Agreement with Czechoslovakia regarding Economic Collaboration

1435. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with Czechoslovakia regarding the economic collaboration during the recent visit of Dr. Gustav Husak ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

During the visit of Dr. Gustav Husak, General Secretary of Czechoslovak Communist Party to India in December, 1973, a Protocol on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation was signed by Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Commerce Minister of India and Mr. A. Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia. Both sides expressed desire and conviction that existing relations between the two countries would be expanded and strengthened further in subsequent years.

In the economic field, both sides noted with satisfaction the increasing volume of trade between the two countries and agreed that efforts should be made to achieve the target of Rs. 1500 million in the two way trade as envisaged in the trade plan for 1974. Further, it was also decided that both sides would actively participate in joint ventures in third countries in the future.

Quantity and value of Mica Exports through MMTC during the last one year

1436. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has failed to achieve the desired objects of canalisation of Mica-

exports in regard to boosting the export of mica by way of helping the weaker sections of the industry and to liquidate monopolies in this field;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of exports made to East European and other countries in respect of this item by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the last one year, country-wise; and

(c) whether the Corporation has also decided to canalise even those orders as are obtained directly by an exporter and if so, how far it is in conformity with the original scheme for canalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GORGE): (a) The MMTC is reserving 30 per cent of the orders for mica received from foreign buyers for servicing them through the weaker section of the trade. There was decline in production and exports of mica in the first half of this year but the MMTC has since finalised sufficient contracts with foreign buyers which is expected to arrest the decline in exports of mica.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) According to the present policy the Corporation is permitting erstwhile exporters to enter into contracts with foreign buyers on their behalf but these orders can be executed only with the approval of MMTC.

Statement

Mica Export in 1972-73

East Europe Countries	(Figure in M/T/ Value in '000 Rs. Export)	
	Quantity	Value
1. Czechoslovakia . . .	1081	5641
2. Rumania . . .	231	8230
3. Hungary . . .	224	2429
4. Poland . . .	766	15692
5. U.S.S.R. . .	582	52113
6. Bulgaria . . .	164	2065
7. E. Germany . . .	406	7590
8. Yugoslavia . . .	15	892
TOTAL . . .	3469	9,46,52

General Currency Area

1. Belgium . . .	1043	2014
2. France . . .	1731	3555
3. Germany (W) . . .	737	2423
4. Japan . . .	4836	11480
5. Switzerland . . .	203	2594
6. U.K. . . .	226	5678
7. U.S.A. . . .	3707	10525
8. Others . . .	915	15876
TOTAL . . .	13,398	5,41,45

Revenue from excise duty on Tobacco produced in Vaishali District (Bihar)

1437. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue received from excise duty on tobacco in Vaishali district of Bihar in the last two years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the cultivation of tobacco in the District in the last two years, especially the amount of money spent in this regard; and

(c) the expected excise revenue in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Meeting of Indian Commercial Representatives in Arab

1438. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the commercial representatives of India in Arab countries was held in Kuwait during February, 1974 in a bid to promote the country's trade with that part of the world;

- (b) if so, the particulars thereof; and
(c) the matters discussed therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A meeting of Ambassadors/Commercial Representatives of India in 14 countries of West Asia (as per list given below, was held in Kuwait from 10th to 13th February, 1974.

S. No.	Country
1.	Abu Dabi
2.	Bahrain
3.	Dubai
4.	Kuwait
5.	Oman
6.	Qatar
7.	Saudi Arabia
8.	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
9.	Yemen Arab Republic
10.	Iraq
11.	Lebanon
12.	Jordan
13.	Syria
14.	Iran

At this meeting, measures to promote exports to this region were discussed in detail. A number of items, such as fresh fruits and vegetables; meat and meat products, textiles, tea, spices, cement, sugar, rice, engineering products, steel products, drugs and pharmaceuticals etc., were identified as growth items for exports to this region, and commodity-wise export projections for the next 3-4 years were formulated.

Some of the other proposals which were discussed during the meeting are—

- (i) institutionalising our economic relations by concluding trade agreement.
- (ii) conducting specialised studies for identifying fields of economic and industrial collaboration.

- (iii) Provision of adequate and regular shipping facilities.
- (iv) Strengthening of our Commercial Missions.
- (v) Opening of Branches by the Indian Banks.
- (vi) Setting up of Joint Ventures.
- (vii) Taking up of contracts and turn key projects and consultancy work by Indian firms.
- (viii) Opening of offices in these countries by Public Sector Organisations and prominent export houses.

New Textile Policy

**1439. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI VASANT SATHI :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have declared the new textile policy after expiry of voluntary price stamping scheme on January 31, 1974; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the main differences between the new and old policies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme has been extended upto the end of March, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Imposition of Curbs on Domestic use of certain items to boost Export

**1440. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI S. N. MISRA :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to impose curbs on the domestic use of certain important items to boost export; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In view of the urgent need to promote exports owing to recent escalation in oil prices Government is considering various ways and means to expand the exports of both traditional and non-traditional items. To achieve this objective the production base, especially of export oriented items is being strengthened, but in case of those goods whose production cannot be increased in the short run, it may be necessary to impose some curbs on their domestic consumption. It is, however, the policy of Government to impose minimum amount of constraints so as to generate the required amount of export surplus on as few items as possible.

Price rise in India

1441 **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**
SHRI VIKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the countries where price rise was the highest in the last decade;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statistics released to this effect by the Director of Indian Statistical Institute at Madras on 2nd February, 1974; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. S. WANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to the available statistics, the price rise in India during the last decade has been larger compared to some countries like U.K., U.S.A., Japan, Israel, Iran and Iraq. However, in relation to such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Korea and Peru, it has been much less.

(c) In recent years, inflation has become a world-wide phenomenon. In so far as

India is concerned, the situation has been compounded by two armed conflicts and four poor agricultural seasons. The steps taken by the Government to contain inflationary pressures include long-term measures aimed at increasing agricultural and industrial production through specific programmes included in the Five Year Plans. The short-term steps taken in recent months are intended to augment supply of essential commodities like foodgrains and edible oils through imports, to strengthen the public distribution system, and to reduce excess liquidity in the economy through fiscal and monetary measures.

Trade Agreement between India and Sri Lanka

1442. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:**
SHRI R. V. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed with Sri Lanka recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this agreement is likely to help India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir. No new Trade Agreement has been signed with Sri Lanka recently.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks in Kerala

1443. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by the nationalised banks till January, 1974 in the State of Kerala;

(b) the portion thereof advanced to industries agriculture and for purchase of trucks and taxis, separately;

(c) whether instructions have been issued to the banks as to the amount which a bank can advance during one year; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The available data in regard to outstanding advances of scheduled commercial bank, including public sector banks, in the State of Kerala as at the end of December, 1972, together with sectoral breakdown of the same are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). There are no instructions from the Reserve Bank indicating bank-wise ceilings on credit for a year as a whole. However, in the context of the present price and monetary situation, the Reserve Bank has instructed the banks that in the current busy season their credit expansion, excluding that for financing food procurement operations and exports should not be more than 10 per cent over the amount outstanding as at the end of September, 1973.

Statement

Outstanding Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks, including public sector banks in Kerala State as at the end of December, 1973*

	(Rs. Lakhs)
1. Agriculture and Allied activities (including plantations) . . .	18.60
2. Industry	
(A) Mining & Quarrying . . .	12
(B) Manufacturing . . .	81.22
(C) Electricity-Generation Transportation & Distribution	2.06
(D) Construction . . .	1.24
(E) Transport . . .	3.83
(F) Personal and Professional services . . .	4.37
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F)	92.84
of which-small scale industry . . .	31.75

III. Trade 30.07

IV. Personal Loans
(including consumer durables) 14.57

V. Others 27.37

TOTAL : Bank Credit
(I+II+III+IV+V) 183.45

Loss suffered by L.I.C. as a result of Lock-out

1444. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss suffered by the Life Insurance Corporation due to the recent lock-out ;

(b) the total loss suffered by the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation during the lock-out ; and

(c) the total number of employees of the Corporation affected as a result of lock-out ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) There has been some loss of business but it is difficult to quantify it. There has been no loss to buildings or properties.

(b) Employees will not be paid any salary for the period of lock-out. To mitigate hardship to the employees the wage out will be enforced in 6 instalments.

(c) Nearly 4800 employees were affected by the partial lock-out.

*Data collated on the basis of credit utilised in the State.

Loss suffered by Employees of Indian Airlines due to lock-out **Revision in export duty on leather goods**

1445. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the employees of Indian Airlines during the lock-out so far; and

(b) the total number of employees of the Corporation affected as a result of lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The total loss suffered by the employees of Indian Airlines by way of non-receipt of salaries and allowances on account of the lock-out from 24-11-1973 to 21-2-1974 is approximately Rs. 209 lakhs

(b) 14,442

Investment policy relating to Social Security Funds

1446. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the liberalisation of the investment policy relating to the Social Security Funds; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The investment policy of Employees' Provident Fund and other Social Security Funds is periodically reviewed. The purpose of these reviews is two fold viz. that the resources generated by these Funds are available for financing the Plan and as far as possible, a uniform pattern of investment is followed by these Funds.

The investment pattern for the Fifth Plan has not been settled.

1447. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the export duty on leather goods from January, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) With effect from 1st January, 1974, the rate of export duty on semi-processed hides and skins, but not including snake skins, was raised from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. There is no export duty on finished leather and manufactures of leather.

(b) This measure has been taken in pursuance of the Government's policy to change the pattern of leather export trade by discouraging the export of semi-processed hides and skins and increasing the export of finished leather and leather goods.

Request from West Bengal Government for inclusion of Digha Sea Resort in the Central Tourist List

1448. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Digha Sea-resort of West Bengal attracted record visitors last year; and if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether Digha Sea-resort is suffering from accommodation shortage and transport difficulties; and if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Government have received any request from the West Bengal Government for inclusion of Digha Sea-resort in the Central Tourist list; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) Digha is popular with domestic tourists, but no record of such visitors is maintained.

(b) No complaints have been received regarding shortage of accommodation, and inadequacy of transport facilities at Digha. Total number of beds available at Digha is 1080 (280 in the State Tourist Bungalows and 800 beds in private hotels and lodges). There is a daily bus service between Calcutta and Digha operated by the State Transport Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Review of Dye Stuff Industry by Tariff Commission

1449. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAFK-WAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Tariff Commission in connection with Review of the Dye-Stuff Industry; and

(b) the date when a final report of the Commission is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission has collected most of the material required for the review of the Dye-stuff Industry and hopes to submit its Report to Government by the middle of this year.

Export of Textile Goods during 1971 to 1974

1450. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of textile goods exported during the years 1971-72, 1972-1973 and 1973-74;

(b) the names of other countries exporting textiles; and

(c) whether it is proposed to restrain the use of Nylon and other silk made fabrics in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Cotton textile goods exported from India during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto January, 1974) were worth Rs. 115.14 crores, Rs. 158.34 crores and Rs. 175.77 crores respectively.

(b) Other major textile exporting countries are Japan, China, Hongkong, Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan and the East European countries. Also, there is substantial intra-Community trade within the European Economic Community.

(c) While no restraint is imposed, as much as nylon and other synthetic textile fibres/yarns are based on petro-chemical raw materials which are largely being imported, for some time to come, fiscal measures to discourage use of synthetic fibre based fabrics have to be continued.

Differences between India and Bangladesh over Jute Prices

1451. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DFO.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were differences between India and Bangladesh regarding Jute prices which India had committed to import from Bangladesh;

(b) whether these differences have been resolved; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In a commercial

transaction, negotiations regarding prices at which purchases will be effected are a normal feature and in this case after negotiations a mutually acceptable price between the Jute Corporation of India and the Bangladesh Jute export Corporation was arrived at and a contract for the import of 2 lakhs bales of raw jute has been concluded.

Steps to improve Delhi Airport for Safe Landing

1452 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan airlines has decided to skip over Delhi airport following the recent Lufthansa aircraft crash ;

(b) if so, whether other airlines are also likely to follow suit ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve Delhi airport for safe landing?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. But on occasions when prevailing weather conditions so dictate, Japan Airlines, or for that matter any other airline, may overfly Delhi airport.

(c) Delhi Airport is considered safe for aircraft operations. Moreover the position is reviewed periodically and, depending upon the operational requirements, the aids are replaced/augmented with more sophisticated modern equipment within the funds available.

Loan from World Bank for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

1453. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority would get World Bank

aid by stages after submitting expenditure report of each completed projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Under the Agreement with IDA, drawal on the IDA credit is by way of reimbursement of a portion of the expenditures incurred by Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority on selected projects. C.M.D.A., however, gets finance for these and other projects in advance and on a continuing basis from the West Bengal State Government, market borrowing, etc. in accordance with arrangements agreed between C.M.D.A. and the State Government

Resignation by seller Members of Calcutta Tea Traders Association

1455 SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the seller members of the Calcutta Tea Traders' Association have resigned ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Measures to ensure compliance of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 by Foreign Companies

1456 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what measures Government propose to take to ensure that the foreign companies operating in India implement the Reserve Bank of India directives regarding Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in right earnest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Section 47 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 provides a safeguard against contracts or agreements in evasion of any provision of the Act or of any rule, direction or order made thereunder. Further, under Section 50 of the Act, any person who contravenes the provisions of the Act or any rule or direction or order shall be liable for penalty. Section 56 also provides for prosecution in regard to certain offences. These provisions would be adequate to ensure that the foreign companies comply with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Fall in Value of Rupees

1457. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian rupee has further lost its value in terms of its purchasing power ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to save its further decline?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The value of the Rupee, as measured by the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100), was 47.6 paise in December, 1972 and 38.5 paise in December 1973, indicating a decline of 19 per cent over the year.

(c) The rise in the price level in the country during the last two years has been a cause of concern, and the Government has taken several steps to reduce the pressure on prices. These have been aimed at augmenting the supply of essential commodities through imports, and at restricting aggregate demand through fiscal and monetary measures. Thus, imports of foodgrains, during 1973 amounted to 3.6 million tonnes, as against less than half a million tonnes in 1972. Similarly, imports of oils and fats during April-Decem-

ber 1973 have been of the order of 1.5 lakh tonnes. In order to keep deficit financing to a minimum, Government has resorted to larger market borrowings; in 1973-74, these have totalled Rs. 472 crores (net) as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 326 crores. The Government had also decided, in August last, to cut expenditure by Rs. 400 crores. As a result, the net Reserve Bank credit to Government at the end of January, 1974 showed no increase over the level obtaining at the end of October last year. On the monetary side, the Reserve Bank has taken a series of steps to tighten credit restrictions, and to mop up excess liquidity in the banking system the latter has resulted in immobilising bank deposits to the extent of over Rs. 400 crores.

Construction of Hotels by I.T.D.C. during Fifth Plan

1458. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI P. G. MAVAIANKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more hotels are likely to be constructed in the country by India Tourism Development Corporation during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the number of such hotels and places where these hotels are likely to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not yet finalised.

Trade talks between India and U.S.S.R.

1459. SHRI P. GANGADIB :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Soviet talks on an expanded trade plan for 1974 were held at New Delhi in January, 1974;

(b) whether any Trade protocol was signed; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol for 1974 envisages a trade turnover of Rs. 670 crores between the two countries during 1974.

According to this protocol, India will export several non-traditional items such as, engineering goods, cotton textiles, ready-made garments, garage equipment, storage batteries, detergents, footwear, surgical instruments, woollen knitwear, and traditional commodities like, de-oiled cakes, cashew kernels, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, jute manufactures, handicrafts, etc.

Principal items of imports from USSR are Kerosene, fertilizers, zinc, copper, nickel, palladium, asbestos, newsprint, rolled steel products, sulphur sun-flower-seed oil, components and spare parts for Soviet assisted projects, machinery and equipment, etc.

Amount earmarked for development of 'Nal Sarovar Lake' in Gujarat during 1973-74

1460. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of 'Nal Sarovar Lake' in Gujarat for the year 1973-74;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a tourist bungalow there; and

(c) if so, when the construction work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) No amount was specifically earmarked in the year 1973-74.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal and the same is being processed.

Schemes for Reduction in Imports

1451. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out any scheme for reducing imports;

(b) if so, the particulars of the items on which imports will be restricted; and

(c) its effect on country's economy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The import policy is being reviewed and decision, if any taken in respect of import of individual items, will be incorporated in the import policy for the next financial year 1974-75.

Reconstitution of All India Handicraft Board

1462. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the All India Handicraft Board; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the changes made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The composition of the partly reconstituted All India Handicrafts Board is indicated in the attached Resolution dated 28-2-1974 notified in the Gazette of India. [place in Library. See No. LT 6287/74].

Development of Calcutta Airport

1464. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Civil Aviation Department has drawn up any plan for all round development of Dum Dum Airport; and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : A new international terminal building has already been constructed at Calcutta airport at a cost of approximately Rs. 2 crores and is open for international traffic. Steps are being continuously taken to improve facilities at the airport. These include the extension and resurfacing of the runway, provision of improved technical and operational aids and safety equipment.

Formation of Jute International to boost export of jute production

1465. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the present stage of the proposal to set up a new organisation known as Jute International to be formed by India and Bangladesh to boost the export of Jute production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : Government of India has signified acceptance of the proposal to create a "Jute International". The project Report for establishing the institution will now have to be taken in hand.

ग्रेट ईस्टर्न होटल, कलकत्ता को अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव

1466. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या कलकत्ता के ग्रेट ईस्टर्न होटल को अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं और इसका सरकार द्वारा कब तक अपने हाथ में ले लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) सरकार को मुद्रावृद्धि के रूप में कितनी धनराशि देनी पड़ेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी माहिषी) : (क) और (ख) जी; नहीं। तथापि कम्पनीज एक्ट 1956 के सैक्शन 409 (4) के अंतर्गत कम्पनी के लेखा खाता के विषय गये निरीक्षणों के प्रकाश में सरकार में कम्पनीज एक्ट के सैक्शन 408 के अंतर्गत 25 अक्टूबर, 1973 में क्या की अवधि के लिये दो निर्देशक नियुक्त किये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Number of Foreign Tourists who arrived at and departed from Dum Dum Airport in comparison with other International Airports

1467. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the break-up of the number of foreign tourists and other passengers who arrived at and departed from Dum Dum Airport in comparison with each of the three international airports of the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : The break-up of the number of foreign tourists and other passengers who arrived at Dum Dum (Calcutta) and other three international airports during the last three years is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6278/74]. Such break-up of departing passengers is not available.

Export of Jute

1468. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of jute exported from India during the last three years; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to increase its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The exports of jute goods during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 have been of the order of Rs. 189.93 crores, Rs. 264.71 crores and Rs. 249.06 crores respectively.

(b) Steps to increase the unit realisation of exports, to increase the volume of exports by concentrating on the production of export varieties and to explore the possibilities of diversification of exports to non-traditional markets are being taken.

Decision to declare Dum Dum as a Dry Port

1469. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Dum Dum as a dry port; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to declare Dum Dum as a Dry Port. However, a proposal to set up a free trade zone near Dum Dum is under Government's consideration.

Credit to entrepreneurs by Public Sector Financial Institutions

1470. SHRI BHOLA MAJHI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Sector financial institutions had not provided credit expeditiously to new entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the new units and how much credit has been given to them; and

(d) the number of applications for credit still pending with the financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The all-India long term public sector financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India give special attention to the projects promoted by new entrepreneurs and technologists and they try to ensure that the applications for financial assistance are disposed of without any avoidable delay. The disposal of such applications for financial assistance depends on the applicants' furnishing adequate information, in proper time, and in undertaking to the satisfaction of the financial institutions, various preliminary steps like obtaining of Governmental clearances and approvals, floating of a company, bringing about satisfactory arrangements regarding other sources of capital, arranging for adequate infra-structure inputs like land, water, power etc.

The institutions undertake periodical review of the various time-lags between the receipt of applications, sanction, documentation and disbursement and revise the procedure to reduce such time-lags to the extent practicable and feasible. On the basis of experience gained, the financial institutions continually review the procedure with a view to further streamline their operations.

(c) The details of the projects promoted by the new entrepreneurs during the last four years and which have been assisted by the industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India are given in Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6279/74].

Similar information in respect of the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(d) The required information is as under :—

Name of the Institution	No. of applications for financial assistance from new entrepreneurs pending.
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India as on 31-12-1973)	4
2. Industrial Development Bank of India (as on 26-2-1974).	9 (excluding 4 enquiries)
3. Unit Trust of India (as on 25-2-74)	5

Similar information in respect of Life Insurance Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Charges levelled against Accountant General of Kerala

1471. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Members of Parliament, Trade Unions or public men demanding immediate transfer of the Accountant General of Kerala ;

(b) whether serious charges have been levelled against him ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (d). Government have not received any recent memorandum

from Members of Parliament, Trade Unions, or public men demanding transfer of the Accountant General of Kerala. There have, however, been allegations that the agreement reached between the A. G., Kerala, and the non-Gazetted officers' Association following withdrawal of the pen-down strike from 7-1-73 to 19-2-73 has not been fully implemented. The position in this regard is that all the terms of the understanding reached between the Deputy Accountant General (Administration) of the Office of the Accountant General, Kerala and the Vice-President of the N.G.O.s Association of that Office on 24th February, 1973 have been implemented, except one. In accordance with that item, the Accountant General was to make favourable recommendation to the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Government of India for relaxation of the rule regarding payment of salary for the period of pen-down strike from 7-1-73 to 19-2-73, provided the arrears of work were cleared by the staff according to the programme agreed to by the Association. Since the Accountant General's making the favourable recommendation was contingent upon the clearance of arrears as agreed to and since that condition had not been satisfied, the Accountant General could not make the recommendation.

काले धन का पता लगाने के लिये
मद्रास और बम्बई में छाये

1472. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या गन वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में मद्रास और बम्बई में कुछ स्थानों पर छाये मारे गये थे और काफी मात्रा में लेखा-बाह्य धन बरामद किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी धन-राशि बरामद हुई थी और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे वह बरामद हुई थी ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) से (ग) मांगी गयी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र मदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

वनस्पति घी, कोयला और मिट्टी के तेल आदि के भाव

1473 मूल्यवृद्ध डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) देश में वनस्पति घी, कोयला मिट्टी के तेल और खाद्य तेलों के भाव 1 जनवरी, 1972 को क्या थे तथा 1 जनवरी, 1974 को क्या थे ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने किसी व्यापारी को उक्त वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी करने तथा उन्हें निर्धारित मूल्यों में अधिक पर बेचने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया है ; यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार राज्य-वार कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) एक जनवरी 1972 और 26 जनवरी 1974 को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताहों के लिये वनस्पति, कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल और खाने के तेल के बोक मूल्यों के सूचक अंक (1961-62-100) इस प्रकार थे —

1-1-72 26-1-74 प्रतिशत
को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह वृद्धि

वनस्पति	174.1	254.8	+16.4
कोयला	175.4	190.4	+8.6
मिट्टी का तेल	187.5	267.2	+42.5
खाने के तेल			
(वनस्पति से भिन्न)	205.4	404.1	+96.7

आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को जमाखोरी और मुनाफा-खोरी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं। अखिल भारतीय आधार पर अपेक्षित सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Taking over of Tea Gardens

1475. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Plantation Committee has recommended taking over of tea gardens; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government are not aware of the setting up of any such Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Unions/Associations affiliated to Income-tax Employees Federation

1476. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Unions and Associations affiliated with the Income-tax Employees Federation and the total membership of each union and association as on 31st March, 1973;

(b) the names of unions and associations functioning in the Income-tax Department, who are not affiliated with the Income-tax Employees Federation; and

(c) the total membership, which the Income-tax employee Federation claims to represent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Proposal to revise the Scheme Requiring foreign tourists to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange

1477. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to revise the scheme requiring foreign tourists to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange,

(b) if not, whether any study of the operation of the scheme was undertaken;

(c) if so, whether the scheme has been found to be successful; and

(d) whether Government propose to give statutory backing to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) No, Sir. There is at present no proposal to revise the scheme.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, a statistical study of the operation has revealed that the scheme has proved to be successful

(d) There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

Indian Oxygen Ltd.

1478 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Oxygen Limited has sought Reserve Bank of India's approval for carrying on their existing business activities as per the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and

(b) whether the permission has been granted and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. SHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) and (b). Under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 the company will require Reserve Bank's approval for carrying on their activities in India and will have to submit their application to the

Bank within a period of six months from 1st January, 1974, the date on which the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act came into force. Company's application has not so far been received by the Reserve Bank of India.

Non-clearance of cheques in Delhi

1479. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a serious crisis at the Delhi Clearing house in December, 1973, resulting in the non-clearance of large number of cheques presented by the representative of the Bank of Baroda;

(b) if so, the causes of this crisis, and

(c) the steps taken to meet the crisis and prevent its recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. SHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the normal functioning of the Clearing House at Chandni Chowk, Delhi, managed by the State Bank of India was disrupted from 5th December, 1973 to 22nd December, 1973 because of the refusal on the part of the representatives of the other banks (excluding State Bank of India) to accept the cheques tendered by Bank of Baroda. The reason for the refusal to accept the cheques tendered by bank of Baroda was the reported use of objectionable language by the representatives of the Bank of Baroda against the representatives of the other banks outside the clearing house some time back.

As a result of discussions among the representative banks arranged by the State Bank of India normalcy in the operation of the clearing house was restored with effect from 24th December, 1973.

With a view to mitigating hardship to the public on account of the disruption in the clearing house, the Reserve Bank of India had earlier advised all the commercial banks that whenever clearing is

suspended and it is apprehended that the suspension may be prolonged, they may temporarily accommodate their constituents, both borrowers and depositors to the extent possible by purchasing local cheques, drafts, etc. deposited in their accounts for collection, special consideration being shown in respect of cheques drawn by Government Departments/Companies of good standing and repute as also demand drafts drawn on local banks.

Classification of Raw Jute at Purchasing Centres

1480. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Jute Corporation of India, co-operative societies and non-official agents of the jute industry have been instructed to classify grades of raw jute at the purchasing centres and to make payments accordingly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The Jute Corporation of India's purchase centres and Co-operative societies who are agents of the JCI, grade that jute and make payments at the purchasing centres. Govt. have not issued any instructions to the non-official agents of the industry.

Recruitment of New Pilots in Indian Airlines

1481. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Indian Airlines has recruited any new pilots recently; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). No Sir, Indian Airlines have not appointed pilots recently. However, a panel of 55 candidates was drawn up during 1972-73 which was valid for one year from 1-2-1973. Only 28 candidates were appointed from the panel against available vacancies.

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस में तालाबंदी के पश्चात् कार्य पर आने वाले विमान चालकों की संख्या

1482. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस में तालाबंदी की घोषणा के बाद कितने विमान चालक काम पर लौट आए हैं ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी उड़ानें पुनः चालू की गई ; और

(ग) क्या अभी भी कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिनके संबंध में इंडियन एयरलाइंस और विमान चालकों के बीच अभी समझौता होना है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) 24-11-1973 जिस तारीख को तालाबंदी घोषित की गयी थी तथा 21-2-1974 जिस तारीख को लाइन विमान चालकों के संबंध में तालाबंदी समाप्त की गयी थी के बीच 405 विमान चालकों में से 170 विमान चालक व्यक्तिगत घोषणाओं पर हस्ताक्षर करके ड्यूटी पर उपस्थित हो गए थे । तालाबंदी समाप्त करने के पश्चात् शेष विमान चालक भी ड्यूटी पर उपस्थित हो गए हैं ।

(ख) समस्त विमान चालकों के ड्यूटी पर आने के परिणामस्वरूप सामान्य परिचालनों के मार्च, 1974 के मध्य तक पुनः चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Problems of Cotton Growers

1483. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Cotton Growers Association in Maharashtra regarding re-introduction of monopoly cotton purchase by the State Government and enhancing the price of the cotton and suggesting other measures for formulation of national cotton textile policy for protecting the interest of the cotton growers;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the experts in Government have been asked to study the demands of the cotton growers for higher price;

(d) whether any tentative time schedule has been fixed for the experts to study the problem and report to Government; and

(e) the other measures proposed to ensure fair price for cotton growers and reduce profitability of the textile manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Government had received a representation from the Maharashtra Cotton Growers Association urging that procurement of cotton be carried out at prices higher than these under the State Government's monopoly procurement scheme. The question of re-introduction of the scheme and higher prices, if any, to be paid, is within the competence of the State Government.

(c) and (d). In view of reply to (a) and (b), this does not arise.

(e) While Government are interested in a fair price to the grower, this has to be reconciled with the need to maintain reasonable prices of yarn and cloth, in whose cost of production cotton is the

most important element. Support prices have been recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for the 1973-74 cotton year. The prices paid by Maharashtra Government under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme, and the prices at which Cotton Corporation of India has been making purchases in other States, are well above the support prices.

Finalisation of Accounts by Cotton Corporation of India

1484. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has yet to finalise its accounts for the years ending August 31, 1972 and August 13, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons for such inordinate delay;

(c) the quantity of cotton purchased and sold within the country and exported by the Corporation during the last two years and profit earned or loss incurred therefrom; and

(d) whether C.C.I.'s relation with the cooperative societies are far from satisfactory and steps taken or proposed to be taken to rationalise the administrative set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The accounts for the year ending August 31, 1972 have been finalised. The accounts for the year ending August 31, 1973 have already been compiled by the Corporation but the same have not yet been audited as the Statutory Auditors have yet to be appointed.

(b) As the accounts have already been compiled by the Corporation, there is no inordinate delay. As already stated above, the accounts for the year ending August 31, 1973 could not be finalised as Statutory Auditors for 1972-73 have yet to be appointed.

(c) The details of cotton purchased, sold and exported during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 taken together and the profits earned therefrom are as under :—

1971-73			
	Quantity (No. of Bales)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	
Purchases	8,76,830	10401.59	
Sales-Local	4,78,508	7306.08	
Exported to Bangala Desh	67,697	985.75	
Profits	Rs. 146.40 lakhs		

(d) No, Sir. Cotton Corporation of India's relations with cooperative societies have generally been cordial.

Loan from World Bank for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

1485. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the terms and conditions on which the World Bank loan of 30 million dollars sanctioned through the International Development Association for the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority for 1973 have not been fulfilled either by the CMDA or State Government of West Bengal and that the World Bank is holding up the drawal of the loan by the CMDA on this account ;

(b) what were these conditions and who were responsible for their non-fulfilment; and

(c) the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The \$35 million credit for the Calcutta Urban Development Project, except

for the portion relating to the area development schemes, has already been declared effective by the International Development Association. We expect to draw on the credit shortly. Even at the time of the negotiations, it was anticipated that the portion of the credit relating to the area development schemes can be declared effective only after the detailed project reports have been prepared by the CMDA and that this would take some time. It is expected that this portion of the credit would also be declared effective shortly. There is thus no question of CMDA or the Government of West Bengal having failed to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreements with IDA.

Scheme to promote "See India" tours for Tourists by Rail

1486. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme is under the consideration of Government to promote "See India" tours for the tourists by rail; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) and (b). No new scheme has been drawn up. Tours by rail are organised by travel agencies in cooperation with the railway authorities; these are being actually promoted by the agencies and also by Air-India.

Proposal of STC for bringing together Countries producing primary products

1487. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India proposes to take the initiative in bringing the countries produc-

ing primary products like jute, tea, coffee, iron ore and manganese ore together in order to counteract their mounting crude oil Import bill :

(b) if so, the success achieved in this regard; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation had drawn up any proposal about this and if so, decision of the Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GFORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal under consideration of Government at present. However, under the auspices of the UNCTAD, FAO, GATT etc. intensive inter governmental consultations are being held to realise better unit prices for these commodities in the international markets.

(c) No, Sir.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

1488. **SHRI BHOJENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3505 on the 17th August, 1973 regarding supplying of essential commodities to people at fair prices and state:

(a) whether the committee set up by the Planning Commission for examining the question of further extending the commodity coverage of the public distribution system has completed its work;

(b) if so, a gist of the report and action taken thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) whether a substantial part of essential commodities like levy sugar and controlled varieties of cloth pass into black-market, get mixed up with free market sugar and cloth and if so, whether it is proposed to bring entire produce of sugar under levy and entire coarse cloth in the category of controlled cloth; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption set up by the Planning Commission submitted its report towards the end of December 1973. The recommendations of the Committee are yet to be discussed in the Planning Commission, and, as such, its recommendations have to be treated as confidential for the time being.

(d) and (e). Though malpractices cannot be ruled out, it has been Government's constant endeavour to so streamline the distribution machinery as to ensure that controlled commodities reach the consumer for whom they are meant. Thus, the distribution of controlled varieties of cloth is almost entirely confined to public sector agencies, the remaining proportion being handled by mills' own retail shops. Deliveries of controlled cloth are made by the mills on the strength of release orders issued by the Textile Commissioner, and the state Governments have adequate powers under the Essential Commodities Act to enforce proper distribution. In the case of levy sugar, the Central Government makes monthly allocations to the State Governments, and the sugar so released is handled by the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies like co-operatives. In this case, too, the State Governments are responsible for arranging distribution through ration/fair price shops; however, instructions have been issued from time to time to the State Governments for strengthening and streamlining the distribution machinery in such a manner as to effectively check possible malpractices.

The Government is of the opinion that the policy of partial control of sugar has been working satisfactorily and is not necessary to take over the distribution of the entire quantity of sugar produced. In the case of cotton cloth, non-controlled varieties were brought under a system of informal price control in July last year,

and an overall policy regarding cotton cloth is under the active consideration of Government.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Complaints against Hissar Branch of State Bank of India

1489. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 30th November, 1973 to the USQ No. 2873 regarding granting of loans to small traders and shopkeepers by Hissar Branch of State Bank of India and state the findings on the complaints against Hissar Branch of the State Bank of India and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The State Bank of India has reported that a detailed enquiry into the complaints made against the Hissar Branch staff was held by a senior officer of the bank. Enquiries made by the officer do not lend support to the allegation that the bank officials have been demanding money for sanctioning loan applications and that they insist guarantees only from one or two persons. In a few cases there has been undue delay and avoidable inconvenience to the borrowers and State Bank of India has taken necessary remedial action to obviate delays in the processing of loan applications by the branch.

Examination of recommendations of Banking Commission

1490. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether examination of the recommendations of the Banking Commission for reconstructing the banks in the country has since been completed by Government;

(b) if so, broad features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

(b) and (c). The Commission had recommended in general terms that public sector banks may be grouped into two or three all-India banks and six regional banks. Government have decided not to accept the recommendation of the Commission in the manner envisaged by them but it has taken note to review from time to time the question as to what would be the most appropriate structure for the banking system within the existing constraints.

Bank advances to wholesalers

1491 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3502 dated the 17th August, 1973 regarding institutional credit advanced by Private Banks to food-grain trade, yarn, oil seeds, coarse cloth, vanaspati and other necessities of life during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and state:

(a) the latest revised amount of advances made by private banks to wholesalers

(b) whether these banks advances have enabled the wholesalers to create artificial scarcity in the market and whether it is proposed to stop all bank advances to wholesalers of essential commodities to help in bringing down prices, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) to (c). The latest available information, as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, in regard to outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks, against foodgrains (other than those covered by feed procurement agencies) oilseeds, vegetable oil and vanaspati and sugar are set out in statements I and II laid on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library *see* No. LT 6280/74].

Advances to wholesalers are included under the group 'Others' which includes apart from the wholesalers, such other categories also as retail traders, cooperatives, farmers and other borrowers.

Considering the volume of credit extended to wholesalers by banks, it cannot be said that it has enabled wholesalers to create artificial scarcity in the market. Further, advances against sensitive commodities, e.g. food-grains, oilseeds, vegetable oils and vanaspati, cotton and kapas, and sugar are subject to selective credit controls of the Reserve Bank of India, the important stipulations prescribed by the Reserve Bank being minimum margins, minimum interest rates and maximum limits upto which bank credit can be permitted against those commodities. Selective credit controls are somewhat more restrictive in respect of traders than for mills/processing units and industrial users.

Jute trade between India and E.E.C.

1493. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-EEC Jute agreement provided a shot in the arm for the jute export trade; and (b) whether goods export will hit at Rs. 300 cr. in 1974-75.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Indo-EEC Jute agreement will, to a certain extent help to increase our exports to the EEC Countries.

(b) In view of the many variables, it is difficult to predict precisely the value of jute goods which will be exported from India in 1974-75.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता की आदयगी

1494. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गत 3 वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया ; और

(ख) गत अगस्त 1973 से वचत अभियान के अंतर्गत इस बारे में प्रति मास उठाये गये पग क्या हैं और उनके परिणाम क्या रहे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अदा किये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की कुल रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

1970-71	31.19 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	41.49 करोड़ रुपये
1972-73	51.13 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ता तभी दिया जाता है जब काम के सामान्य घंटों के बाद कर्मचारियों को काम पर तैनात करना अत्यंत जहरी होता है। इसी लिए हाल में मितव्ययिता लागू की गई मर्दानों में वह भत्ता शामिल नहीं किया गया है। परन्तु जो अधिकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते पर काम करने पर तैनाती का नियंत्रण करते हैं वे इस खाते खर्च को कम रखने की दृष्टि से इस व्यवस्था की समीक्षा करते रहते हैं।

राज्यों में पर्यटन केन्द्रों को सुन्दर बनाने हेतु व्यापक योजनाओं का बनाया जाना

1495. श्री फल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से हाल में अनुरोध किया है कि वे

अपने-अपने राज्य के पर्यटन केन्द्रों को सुन्दर बनाने एवं उसके लिए व्यापक योजना बनाने के संबंध में उसमें परामर्श करें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है कि पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों के पर्यावरण और प्राकृतिक वातावरण को सुरक्षित बनाए रखने के प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहियें तथा इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिये कि उनके वातावरण और परिस्थितियों की गोभा को बेतुके और अव्यवस्थित ढंग से उत्पन्न हुए निर्माणों इत्यादि से नष्ट न होने दिया जाये। पुरातत्वीय महत्व के कुछ केन्द्रों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ भी विचार विमर्श किया गया है और उन्हें सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे इन केन्द्रों का विकास करने तथा इन्हें पर्यटकों के लिये और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिये, एक प्रारंभिक कदम के रूप में, व्यापक प्रस्तावों की रूपरेखा तैयार करें।

हमारी सांस्कृतिक परम्परा एवं उत्तराधिकार को सुरक्षित रखने तथा पर्यटकों के लिये उसे और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिये भारत सरकार का पांचवीं योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 10 पुरातत्वीय स्थलों (आर्क्योलॉजिकल काम्पलेक्सों) का विकास कराने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें उन क्षेत्रों का विकास के उद्देश्य से भौतिक आयोजन (फिजिकल प्लानिंग), वहां दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का निर्धारण, प्राकृतिक दृश्य योजना तथा स्मारकों के चारों ओर के क्षेत्रों के वातावरण का सुधार करना सम्मिलित है।

तेल संकट के दौरान विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता

1496. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल के अभाव को देखते हुए विश्व बैंक ने विकसित और समृद्ध राष्ट्रों द्वारा विकास

शील और अल्प विकसित देशों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये कुछ नये सुझाव दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) भारत को चालू वर्ष के दौरान विश्व बैंक से कितनी आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) विश्व बैंक ने 1974 के आरंभ से ही तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण होने वाली कठिनाइयों का मूल्यांकन करने की कोशिश की है। विश्व बैंक समूह बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पूंजी लेने के लिये तैयार है बशर्ते कि यह उसी सही शर्तों पर प्राप्त हो जाय और बैंक, जिनसे ऋण मिल सकता है उनके तथा जिन्हें इसका प्रयोग करना है उनके बीच एक मध्यस्थ का कार्य कर सकता है। तेल निर्यात करने वाले देश भी विकासशील देशों की सहायतार्थ एक बैंक की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहे हैं और इस स्थिति में यदि ऐसे बैंक की स्थापना हो जाती है तो इसके लिये विश्व बैंक तकनीकी सहायता देने के लिये तैयार है।

(ख) इस संबंध में कोई सही सुझाव या उपाय सामने नहीं आये हैं।

(ग) अभी तक 1973-74 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के साथ 55.90 लाख डालर और विश्व बैंक के साथ 700 लाख डालर की राशि के करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए जा चुके हैं।

Export of Alcohol-based Chemicals

1497. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to restrict the export of alcohol-based chemicals with a view to meeting the requirements of domestic industries like drugs, pharmaceuticals and paints; and

(b) if so, the broad particulars regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The question of restricting the export of alcohol-based chemicals is under consideration of the Government.

Assistance from world bank for development of Bihar

1498. **SHRI M. S. PURTY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has granted any funds for the development of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the salient features of plans of Bihar Government to utilise this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In terms of Development Credit Agreement signed on November 29, 1973, International Development Association (IDA), the soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank, has agreed to lend Rs. 24 crores (US \$ equivalent of \$32 million) to the Government of India for the Bihar Agricultural Credit Project. The proceeds of the Credit will be relent to Agricultural Refinance Corporation for refinancing the Bihar State Cooperative Land Development Bank and Commercial Banks. The Credit will finance about 53 per cent of the total project cost of a 3-year programme for farmers' investments in tubewells, pump-sets and land-levelling in Tirhut and Darbhanga Divisions of the Bihar States.

Trade agreement between India and South Korea.

1499. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indo-South Korean

trade agreement has been signed in November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). As was stated in answer to Unstarred Question 5800 on 21st December 1973, the text of an Agreement was initialled in November, 1973. It is expected that a delegation from the Republic of Korea will be visiting Delhi shortly to sign the Agreement.

Setting up of Joint Ventures with Yugoslavia for producing auto-parts.

1500. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indo Yugoslavia joint venture for producing auto-parts is likely to be set up soon; and

(b) whether any agreement has been finalised in this regard and if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No concrete proposal has been submitted to the Government. However, it is understood that negotiations are going on between a Yugoslav enterprise and some Indian enterprises for setting up of joint ventures for producing auto-parts. The details of the negotiations are, however, not yet known to the Government.

Conversion of loan given to private sector into equity

1501. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to convert the financial assistance already given to private sector and especially to larger houses into equity; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken in this regard ? (d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have issued suitable guidelines to the public financial institutions that in the case of substantial assistance to industrial concerns, the institutions should stipulate convertibility clauses in the loan assistance agreements. The guidelines were placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3765 answered on 2nd July, 1971. As per guidelines, the institutions started incorporating convertibility clauses in the loan agreements.

A statement showing number of cases of financial assistance in which conversion clause has been stipulated by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, as on 31-12-1973, is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6281/74]

Proposed change in the designation of Accountants and UDCs working in Defence Accounts Department

1503. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nature of work and conditions of service of the Accountants and U.D.C. in Indian Audit and Accounts Department and Defence Accounts Department are the same;

(b) whether Government propose to change the designation of Accountants and U.D.Cs. in Indian Audit and Accounts Department as has been done in case of the Accountants and U.D.Cs. serving in Indian Audit and Accounts Department;

(c) whether representations for the change of designation by the employees of Defence Accounts Department have been received by Government; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The nature of duties performed by Accountants and U.D.Cs is largely similar in the two Departments. The scales of pay attached to these posts are the same and most of the conditions of service are also similar.

(b) A proposal in this regard is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As stated at (b) above, the matter is under consideration.

Opening of new branches of nationalised banks in rural and urban areas during Fifth Plan

1504. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of new branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened during the 1st year of Fifth Plan period in rural and urban areas, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : Branch expansion programmes of commercial banks are formulated within the framework of three years rolling plans. The plan for the first year is a detailed one while that for the subsequent two years in aggregative terms. Banks are presently engaged in formulating their rolling plan for the three year period 1974-76.

World Bank Loan for Development of Cochin Area

1505. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Township authority has approached the World Bank for Rs. 100 crores loan or assistance for the implementation of the long term schemes for the development of Cochin area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and main features of schemes proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of cashew factories in Kerala

1506. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all the 25 factories of the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation and 150 Private Cashew factories have been closed since last December and as a result of this 1,50,000 cashew workers have been thrown out of employment; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to give relief to the workers and for reopening the factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) Cashew processing industry in India is a seasonal one depending upon supplies of indigenous cashewnuts during May—September and on imported cashewnuts during the remaining part of the year. Availability of raw cashewnuts from indigenous production as also from imports being short of the requirements of the industry for year round working of the units at full capacity, cashew factories have to remain closed for a few months in the year. This is a normal feature of this industry.

Sustained efforts are being made to import as much quantity of rawnuts as available from traditional and new overseas sources. Closed factories will be reopened in March 1974 by which time 53,218 tonnes of imported nuts are expected to be available for allotment to eligible factories.

Further, both Government of India and State Governments concerned have formulated long term and short range schemes to increase the local production of raw nuts.

Statement made by Chairman of Kerala Rural Development Board Re : Credit Squeeze Policy of Reserve Bank of India

1507. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Kerala Rural Development Board that the Reserve Bank of India's credit squeeze policy would hit hard the remunerative development scheme of the Board and the Panchayats in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government have given permission to the Kerala Rural Development Board to issue debentures for Rs. 150 lakhs on the strength of the State Government's recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The main point urged in the note of the Chairman of the Kerala Rural Development Board, forwarded recently with the Kerala Chief Minister's letter to the Union Finance Minister, was that early clearance should be given for the proposal of the Kerala Rural Development Board to float debentures during the current financial year. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it could not agree to the proposal in view of the liquidity position in the banking structure not being adequate to absorb additional market borrowings at present.

Effect of Credit Squeeze Imposed by R.B.I. on Handloom Industry in Kerala

1508. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent credit squeeze imposed by the

Reserve Bank of India has adversely affected handloom industry in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to redress difficulties of that industry ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The credit regulation policy formulated by the Reserve Bank for the current busy season treats the small scale sector as a separate category and provides for certain relaxations. Handloom industry being part of the small-scale sector thus enjoys, all over the country, including Kerala, certain exemptions, important ones being (i) exemption from the minimum interest rate stipulation; and (ii) exemption from the norms relating to margins for inventory and book debts. To the extent handloom industry caters to the requirements of the export sector there is a further relaxation inasmuch as credit to the export sector is exempt from the quantitative ceiling on credit expansion and also enjoys somewhat increased refinance facilities from the Reserve Bank.

Reserve Bank has urged on the banks that in implementing the credit regulation policy they should take adequate care to meet the requirements of the priority sectors which include handloom industry, too.

Demand made by Women for Revision of Certain Rules of Life Insurance Corporation

1509. SHRI R. M. PRAKASH :
SHRI E. V. VIKHEPATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether women in the country have urged Life Insurance Corporation of India to revise certain rules which discriminate against women;

(b) if so, the particulars of the demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTGI) : (a) The attention

of the L.I.C. has been drawn to a news item regarding the deliberations at the All-India Women's Conference where the members *inter alia* urged the Corporation to revise its rules which discriminate against women.

(b) According to the news item, the resolution specifically mentioned that while a non-earning boy of 18 years of age is allowed to take an insurance policy, the same facility is not available to girls in that age group.

(c) In the case of Female lives with earned income, proposals are entertained under the same terms as for male lives. Proposals for ordinary assurance from girls below 18 years are not accepted as while in the case of boys almost all of them in due course of time begin to earn; this is not the case with the girls. In other cases certain differentiations have been made on account of the observed differences in mortality rates between male and female lives. This matter is periodically reviewed and the L.I.C. last liberalised the conditions in this behalf in January, 1970.

Orders secured by MMTC from West European Market for export of iron ore

1510. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has recently secured orders from West European markets for export of iron ore;

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof; and

(c) the anticipated additional foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Contracts for supply of 16 lakh tons valued at about Rs. 7.88

ciores of iron ore for shipments to West European countries during September, 1973 to May, 1975 have been concluded. Since export are to newly acquired markets the entire earnings from these contracts are additional foreign exchange earnings.

Observance of Work-to-rule by LIC employees

1511. SHRI PILOO MODY :

SHRI RAMKANWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation staff has been observing 'Work-to-rule' during the last two months;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) man-hours lost since the staff has been observing 'work-to-rule' ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A large number of employees of the Corporation observed work-to-rule during December 1973 and January 1974 in order to pressurise the management into accepting their demands for revision in wages and other service conditions.

(c) It is not possible to give any precise account of the man hours lost by the observing of work-to-rule by the employees since the output was affected in varying degrees, in each case.

Voluntary Agreement between Nylon Spinners and Weavers regarding prices and distribution of Nylon yarn

1513. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main provisions of the voluntary agreement arrived at between Nylon Spinners and Weavers, on distribution and price of Nylon yarn;

(b) whether Government received complaints from Nylon/Rayon Weavers regarding violation of the said agreement by spinners if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect their interests; and

(c) whether independent small scale crimpers of Nylon Yarn made complaints about their not being included in the agreement, if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The main provisions of the Voluntary Agreement between Nylon Spinners and Weavers are :—

1. (i) The Actual users of nylon yarn have been defined as :

(a) Manufacturers of fabrics and/or ribbon consuming nylon yarn on powerlooms or warp/raschel/lace knitting machines holding valid installation permits/licences for the said machines as owner or lessee :

(b) Manufacturers of hosiery goods on hosiery machines viz. flat and/or circular knitting machines as owners or lessee.

(ii) 75 per cent the term "Actual User" does not include intermediary processors like crimpers and twisters.

2. 75 per cent of production of nylon-6 flat yarn upto and inclusive of 180 denier of all goods will be distributed to actual users on the basis of their average off-take during 1972-73, through the Central Nylon Committee. The balance 25 per cent will be sold by the spinners in open market.

3. When any nylon Spinner attains full production according to licensed capacity for any quarter, the percentage of nylon yarn to be distributed will be reduced from 75 per cent to 70 per cent in case of that Spinners during the following quarter. The balance of 30 per cent will be sold by the Spinner in open market.

yarn of each spinner subject to a ceiling of monthly average of the quantity of such yarn delivered to the Actual Users during 1972-73, will be distributed through the Central Nylon Committee. If production of such yarn in any month subsequent to September, 1973 is higher than the production in September, 1973, than 75 per cent of such higher quantity will be distributed through the Central Nylon Committee. The remaining 25 per cent will be sold by the spinner in open market.

5 Though crimpers are processors and not actual users but as they have been getting yarn in the past, they will get yarn from Spinners proportionate to their off-take in 1972-73 subject to the conditions that such crimpers:

(a) agree that they are not actual users;

(b) agree to deliver grey and/or dyed crimped/texturised yarn equal in quantity to actual users who have been purchasing crimped yarn from them on the basis of deliveries during 1972-73.

6 The mutually agreed prices are on the basis of landed cost of caprolactum at Rs. 6872/- per tonne. For any increase or decrease of landed cost of caprolactum by every Rs. 100/- per tonne, there shall be an increase or decrease, as the case may be, of 15 paise per kg. in the prices of nylon yarn of all deniers and qualities.

7 In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the parties, such dispute or difference shall be referred to a Board of Arbitrators consisting of one nominee of spinners and one nominee of Actual Users.

(b) Yes Sir. Complaints received mainly relate to :

(a) Calculation errors in fixing quotas and

(b) non-availability of quota in accordance with the principles laid down in the Agreement

Such complaints are looked into by the Central Nylon Committee and if need be by the Board of Arbitrators.

(c) Yes Sir. Their complaints have been looked into and although it is primarily for the parties concerned to settle their complaints, steps have been taken to remove such complaints. There are about 75 crimping machines in the country of which 16 are with the spinners. Of the balance, only 20 crimping machines are with independent crimpers. Of these 5 units with 9 crimping machines have given an undertaking to follow the discipline laid down in the Voluntary Agreement. These units are being allocated nylon yarn. 7 independent crimpers with 7 machines had no consumption during 1972-73. The Voluntary Agreement provides that the new entrants will be given allocations out of surrendered quantities. This is being followed in the case of these crimpers. 2 crimpers with 4 crimping machines have not given an undertaking to follow the discipline laid down in the agreements. They are being persuaded by the Chairman of Central Nylon Committee to give the undertaking. The complaints received from the All India Crimpers Association have been referred to Textile Commissioner, Bombay and Chairman Central Nylon Committee for early solution.

राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना में जमा की गयी धनराशि पर रुपये के गिरते हुए मूल्य का प्रभाव

1514. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रुपये के गिरते हुए मूल्य को देखते हुए उन लोगों की संरक्षण देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कौन कौन से उपाय किये जाने का विचार है जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय बचत योजनाओं में धन लगाया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : पिछले कुछ महीनों में मूल्यों में तेजी में हुई वृद्धि, रुपये के मूल्य में गिरावट का कारण है और सरकारी नीतियां इस प्रकार बनाई गई हैं ताकि मूल्यों के स्तर में स्थिरता लाई जा सके।

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सांस्कृतिक स्थानों को पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में चुना जाना

1515. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन सांस्कृतिक स्थानों को पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में चुना गया है ; और

(ख) उन के चुने जाने के लिये कौन-कौन से मापदण्ड अपनाये गये ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) . खजुराहो के मन्दिर तथा मांची के बौद्ध स्मारक उन 10 पुरातत्वीय काम्प्लेक्सों में हैं जिनका पांचवीं योजना के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन विकास के लिए स्थानों का चयन माधनों की उपलब्धता तथा उनकी पारस्परिक दृष्टि से अपेक्षाकृत प्राथमिकता पर निर्भर करता है जिसका निर्धारण पर्यटकों के लिए किसी स्थान के वास्तविक अथवा प्रत्याशित आकर्षण, वहां तक पहुंचने की सुविधा, उस के ऐतिहासिक एवं पुरातात्विक महत्व, पर्यटन के आधारभूत उपादानों की उपलब्धता तथा पर्यटक यातायात प्रवाह के वर्तमान परिमाण द्वारा किया जाता है।

Exemption of Small Scale Industries from New Lending Norms on margins on advances

1516. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme have been exempted from the new lending norms on margins of advances; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, on 24th December, 1973, the Reserve Bank of India announced that small scale industrial units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme would be exempted from the provision regarding increased margins in respect of inventories and book debts prescribed earlier for the current busy season. This was done in pursuance of the accepted policy that credit to small scale industries should be on liberal terms.

Introduction of Pilot Crop Insurance Schemes by Government and General Insurance Corporation

1517. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and the General Insurance Corporation have decided to introduce more pilot schemes for insurance of selected crops in selected areas; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The G.I.C. is actively considering implementation of Pilot Crop Insurance Schemes on :

(i) Cotton in the States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan; and

(ii) Groundnut in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Preparatory work in regard to one scheme on groundnut in Junagadh District, Gujarat, and two schemes on Cotton, one in Jalgaon, Maharashtra, and another in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, has reached an advanced stage and the G.I.C. expects to implement these three schemes in the ensuing *kharif* season.

(b) G.I.C.'s Pilot Schemes are to operate under strictly controlled conditions, with an independent, competent and dependable agency providing a whole range of field services. Each of the schemes will cover homogeneous compact areas of about 1000 acres. The aim of these schemes would be to protect the farmer to the extent of his annual investment for the crop (cost of inputs). For the purpose, a minimum yield per acre would be guaranteed and any shortfall in the yield will be compensated under the Insurance Policy at an agreed unit price of the commodity. The G.I.C. is still in the process of working out details of the minimum yield to be guaranteed, the sum insured per acre and the premium etc., for each of these schemes and expects to finalise all these, well in time.

Deaths occurred due to fire in Central Bank of India, Calcutta

1518. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any deaths occurred due to fire in the Central Bank of India building, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have reported that when the building of Central Bank of India situated on the Netaji Subhas Road caught fire on the night of 3rd-4th January, 1974, two officers of Scindia Steam Navigation Company, who had gone inside, reportedly for recovering some documents, got trapped and their bodies were recovered afterwards.

Savings due to Lock-out in Indian Airlines

1519. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the duration of full and partial lock-out in the Indian Airlines;

(b) how much aviation petrol has been saved as a result of this lock-out; and

(c) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against any member of the staff for any act of omission or commission during the period of the lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The lock-out in Indian Airlines was declared on 24-11-73, covering 14,442 workmen against the total strength of 15,977. On 10-12-1973, the lock-out was lifted partially in respect of categories of employees represented by the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association on their signing a settlement agreeing to work according to the revised shift system and to cooperate with the management in the elimination of wasteful practices. Similar agreements were also reached with the following Associations and the lock-out was partially lifted in respect of categories of employees represented by them on the dates indicated against each :—

Name of the Association	Date of lifting of the lock-out partially.
Airline Ground Instructors' Association	21-12-73
Indian Flight Engineers' Association	23-12-73
All India Aircrafts Engineers' Association	10-1-74
Indian Commercial Pilots' Association	21-2-74

The lock-out was also lifted from 21-12-73 in respect of employees who furnished individual undertakings to work according to the revised shift system wherever applicable and to co-operate with the management in eliminating wasteful work practices.

As on 22-2-1974, 15,932 employees were on duty, the number of employees still locked-out being 45, who were represented by the Air Corporations Employees' Union against its strength of 10,776. A settlement is yet to be reached with the ACEU.

(b) The saving on account of aviation and motor transport fuel, from 24-11-1973 to 31-1-1974, has been estimated at Rs. 264 lakhs.

(c) One employee only was issued a chargesheet for acts of omission and commission connected with the lock-out at Calcutta.

Amendment to rules governing issue of 'P' Forms

1520. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has recently amended rules for issuing 'P' Forms to Indian nationals for travel abroad;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the new rules.

(c) whether according to new rules Indian nationals are required not only to produce sponsorship from relations or friends living abroad but also to get foreign exchange and then buy tickets in India.

(d) whether on the basis of the PTA 'P' Form is not issued; and

(e) if so, the reasons for changing these rules?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (e). Do not arise.

(c) and (d). Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the relaxation given

effect to on the 5th March 1969. In terms of this relaxation, 'P' Form may be granted on the basis of hospitality from friends residing abroad provided the host meets the full cost of passage also and sends the remittance in advance. A copy of the Press Note issued at that time is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. Ser No. LT 6282/74]

Foreign Travel Tax

1521. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the foreign travel of 10 per cent is levied only if the ticket is purchased in Indian currency;

(b) whether Indian nationals who buy tickets against foreign exchange through their friends and relations living abroad have also been made to pay the travel tax of 10 per cent, and

(c) whether Government have received complaints in this regard from a number of persons and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The foreign travel tax of 10 per cent is levied only if the ticket is purchased in Indian currency in cases of travel by economy or tourist class in an aircraft or by third class or deck (bunked or unberthed) in a ship. The rate of tax leviable for travel by 1st class by air and by cabin class by ship is 15%.

(b) No travel tax is being collected when Indian nationals buy tickets against foreign exchange through their friends and relations living abroad provided the carriers receive "prepaid ticket advice" from their booking offices abroad in the form of telex message stating that payment of the fare for the particular journey has been made abroad in foreign currency. Similarly, in terms of Notification No. 11/F. No. 433-TR(FTT)/71 dated the 27th

October, 1971, cases where a passenger furnishes certificate from an authorised dealer as defined in clause (ai) of Section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 to the effect that the payment of the fare for the journey has been made out of the funds received by such authorised dealer in India by inward remittances in foreign exchange from abroad for the specific purpose of the journey of the passenger have been exempted from payment of foreign travel tax. Further, in cases where a passenger in India converts foreign exchange into Indian currency with an authorised dealer who in turn pays the rupees generated by conversion of the foreign exchange directly to or to the credit of the carriers for issue of a ticket, no travel tax is leviable. In such cases, the authorised dealer should also send a certificate to the carrier in the prescribed form.

(c) No complaint has been received by the Government from any quarter in this regard.

Illegal Trade in Groundnut and Neem Oil

1522. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that illegal trade in groundnut oil is in vogue in many forward market centres of India in the name of Neem oil;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to stop illegal trade; and

(c) how many traders have been arrested in Delhi during the last six months for doing illegal forward trading?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints of illegal forward trading in groundnut oil in the guise of Neem oil have been received.

67 ISS/73—5

(b) and (c). The Government has taken decision to ban forward trading in Neem oil. The Police Authorities have also been alerted by the Forward Markets Commission to be more vigilant and conduct raids on those indulging in illegal forward trading. Delhi Police has already carried out five raids on 8 firms and seized 50 documents.

मारुति लिमिटेड के अंशधारियों को विदेशी मुद्रा का नियतन

1523. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मारुति लिमिटेड ने 1000 रुपये या उससे अधिक पूँजी के शेयरों वाले अंशधारियों को गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा आवंटित की गयी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : मार्च 1972 के बाद से मैमर्स मारुति लिमिटेड के सब्सक्राइबर्स में किसी व्यक्ति को कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं दी गयी है। हजार हजार रुपये वाले और उससे अधिक रकम वाले शेयर धारियों की संख्या बहुत है और उसमें व्यक्ति कपनिया और संस्थागत निवेशकर्ता शामिल हैं। चूँकि शेयर हस्तान्तरणीय है माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा पूछी गयी श्रेणी के व्यक्तिगत शेयर धारियों के बारे में किसी अवधि के लिये आंकड़े इकट्ठे करना रिजर्व बैंक के लिये कठिन होगा। फिर भी यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी व्यक्ति विशेष अथवा व्यक्तियों के बारे में सूचना चाहेंगे तो उनके बारे में व्यौरा इकट्ठा कर दिया जायेगा।

विभिन्न देशों को सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

1524. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार भारतीय सूती कपड़े का किस रूप में तथा कितने कितने मूल्य का किस-किस देश को निर्यात किया गया ;

क्या कुछ देशों ने इस कपड़े में थोड़ा फेर बदल करके इसे अपने देश में बना हुआ बता कर बड़े हुये बस्त्र पर बेचा; और

यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) एक विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रचालय में रखा गया। देखिए सक्या एस०टी०-6283/74]

(ख) और (ग). सूती वस्त्र निर्यात मवर्धन परिषद्, बम्बई को एक शिकायत मिली है कि कतिपय देश भारतीय सूती वस्त्रों को अन्य देशों में भेज रहे हैं। परन्तु ऐसे पुर्ननिर्यातों की सही मात्रा अथवा मूल्य मालम नहीं है। परन्तु ऐसे पुर्ननिर्यातों का कोई निश्चित प्रमाण नहीं है। इसके अलावा, जब एक बार विदेश स्थित खरीदारों को माल भेज दिया जाता है और पूरा भुगतान प्राप्त हो जाता है तब निर्यातक वस्त्र के अन्तिम उपयोगों पर नियन्त्रण नहीं रख सकते।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इंडिया द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये दिये गये होटल के शुल्क

1525. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगनाथ राव जोशी :

क्या पर्यटन और नगर बिमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इंडिया द्वारा दिल्ली, मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ता में अनेक कर्मचारियों के लिए, गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार तथा होटल-वार किन्नी धनराशि दी गई, और

(ख) अगस्त 1973 में चालू बचत अभियान के अन्तर्गत इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नगर बिमान मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर)

(क) :

(लाख रुपये में)

(i) इंडियन एयर लाइन्स 1970-1971-1972
द्वारा करा किया गया 71 72 73
होटल किराया

(1) (2) (3) 4)

बम्बई

ताज . 4 26 6 28 7 15

रिट्ज . 4 69 5 26 5 67

8 95 11 54 12 82

कलकत्ता

ग्राड . 1 50 2 25 2 00

ग्रेट ईस्टर्न . 0 50 0 50 --

हिन्दुस्तान . -- 1 00 1 50

इटरनेशनल

2 00 3 75 3 50

दिल्ली

अजाक . 3 38 4 85 6 14

गेवेंमेडर . 2 92 4 19 6 80

6 30 9 04 12 94

मद्रास

न्यू विक्टोरिया . 0 65 0 12 0 61

इपीग्रियल . 0 07 0 09 0 02

काप्पेमोरा . 0 35 0 40 1 14

मवेरा . -- -- 1 43

कनैरिजिज . -- -- 0 09

1 07 0 70 3 20

योग 18 32 25 03 32 46

(II) एयर इंडिया द्वारा अदा किया गया होटल किराया

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
नई दिल्ली में	0.75	1.03	8.20
मद्रास में	0.70	0.66	0.58
बम्बई में	7.24	4.25	1.50
कलकत्ता में	0.30	0.34	0.09
	8.99	6.28	10.37

(होटल-वार मूल्य नत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है)

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर-इंडिया द्वारा किये गये उपाय

इस संबंध में होने वाले व्यय को बिरकुल समान नहीं किया जा सकता है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स उड़ान कार्मिकों के बारे में यथामुभव रात्रि-विगमो (नाइट-स्टाप्स) को कम करने के उपाय कर रही है। एयर-इंडिया को बाह्य-मटेरिअल पर अपने कार्मिकों का उड़ानों की समाप्ति पर होटल आवास प्रदान करना पड़ता है क्योंकि उड़ानों के बीच उनका विश्राम (ले-ओवर) समयवली तथा कार्मिकों के अधिकतम उपयोग के समानुपातिक महमत कार्य-समयों के अनुरूप होता है। इस व्यय की लगानार समीक्षा की जाती है।

Import of raw Jute from Bangladesh1526. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of jute from Bangladesh will lower the price of the raw jute within our country; and

(b) whether as a result thereof the jute cultivators will suffer losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The jute imported from Bangladesh will go into a buffer stock and hence the imports are not likely to have any impact on internal prices at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of order for Jumbo Jet by Air India

1528. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has cancelled its order placed by it for a Boeing 747 Jumbo Jet recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the air-traffic carried by Air-India in India and from India to foreign countries would be affected for want of a Jumbo Jet; and

(d) how Air India proposes to meet the increased air traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The steep rise in fuel prices in recent months has increased operating costs and affected the rate of growth of air traffic. The consequent increases in international air-fares approved by I.A.T.A. will also have an adverse effect on this. In the circumstances, Air-India have decided to cancel their order for the Fifth Boeing 747 aircraft.

(c) and (d). Air-India hope to achieve higher utilisation of their existing fleet to provide the necessary capacity. However, the long term impact of recent developments affecting fuel prices and air fares is yet to be fully assessed.

Unemployed Commercial Pilots

1529. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of unemployed commercial pilot met him recently and submitted a memorandum to him;

(b) if so, the demands of these unemployed pilots and how Government propose to meet them;

(c) whether some of the pilots are likely to cross the age bar if no employment is provided to them expeditiously by Government and if so, the number of such pilots; and

(d) whether Government are considering the question of giving them over-riding priority in the matter of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR) : (a) to (d). Some unemployed pilots recently met the Minister and have also submitted a memorandum dated 1st February, 1974 requesting for employment opportunities.

Government is already seized of the problem of unemployment amongst commercial pilots and the following steps have been taken in this regard :—

- (i) Rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department were amended to include Commercial Pilot's Licence as one of the acceptable qualifications;
- (ii) Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to consider unemployed commercial pilots for conversion training for crop-spraying operations;
- (iii) Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to utilise unemployed pilots on ground duties, wherever possible.

Government is in no way committed to do so, but continuous efforts are being made to find avenues for their gainful employment.

India's participation in Leipzig Trade Fair in March, 1974

1530. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is participating in Leipzig Trade Fair to be held in German Democratic Republic in the month of March, 1974 ;

(b) if so, the goods to be displayed at the Indian pavilion; and

(c) whether the goods to be displayed would have some attraction and demand in East European countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Exhibits on display will cover metal and rubber hardness testing machines, cement concrete testers, petrol metering unit, sanitary fittings, hardware, electrical stampings, cables, wires and ropes, automobile spares, electric motors, cutting tools, electronic desk and pocket calculators, transistor, radios and batteries, knitting machine, jute manufactures, linoleum, textiles including hosiery and ready-to-wear, leather products, handicrafts including semi-precious stones, oil seeds, crushed bones, chemicals, dye stuff, food products, tobacco etc.

Trade with East Europe is based on mutually agreed trade plan. However, items being exhibited are also likely to be of interest to other East European countries.

Loan advanced by L.I.C. for Construction of Houses in Tripura

1531. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India has advanced any loans for construction of houses in Tripura; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of the three loan applications sanctioned for Rs. 55,000, the Life Insurance Corporation disbursed upto 31-12-1973 a loan of Rs. 28,000 under "O.Y.H." Scheme.

Procurement of Jute by JCI in Tripura

1532. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of Jute is abnormally low in Tripura;

(b) whether Jute Corporation did not make any purchase; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to raise the price of jute in Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is true that the price of raw jute in Tripura is lower than in West Bengal due to mainly transport difficulties. JCI has been advised to conduct its operations in such a way that the price per quintal is maintained on an average at Rs. 157.68.

(b) Jute Corporation of India has purchased 63,800 maunds of jute in the period August, 1973 to January, 1974.

(c) Government have issued a letter of intent to establish a Jute mill in Tripura so that demand for the raw jute is generated in the area and the growers obtain a better price. Besides, the JCI will also be stepping up its purchases in the area and ultimately take over the entire raw jute trade.

Advancing of Loans by Nationalised Banks in Tripura

1533. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks in Tripura have advanced any loan to small traders; and

(b) if so, the names of the banks that have advanced these loans and the amount advanced during 1972—74 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The available information relating to bankwise outstanding advances to "Retail Trade and Small Business" in Tripura is set out below :

Name of the Bank	As at the end of June 1972*		As at the end of June 1973*	
	No. of borrowal accounts	Balance outstand- ing (Rs. lakhs)	No. of borrowal accounts	Balance outstand- ing (Rs. lakhs)
United Bank of India	210	29.74	215	26.94
United Commercial Bank	102	6.19	109	9.53
State Bank of India	43	3.16	41	3.42
	355	39.09	365	39.89

*Data is provisional.

सूती धागे का उत्पादन

1534. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 और वर्ष 1973 के पूर्वार्ध के दौरान सूती धागे के उत्पादन की क्या स्थिति रही ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972 और 1973 के पूर्वार्ध में मिलो द्वारा उत्पादित हथकरणों द्वारा उत्पादित तथा बिजुत करघो द्वारा उत्पादित वस्त्रों का उत्पादन (मिलियन मीटर्स में) कितना रहा ?

राजिष्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी०
बार्ब) : (क) 1972 के दौरान तथा 1973
के प्रार्ध में सूत का उत्पादन इस प्रकार था :

प्रवर्ध	उत्पादन (लाख किय्रा० मे)
1972	9722.29
1973	4592.67

(जनवरी से जन)

(ख) 1972 के दौरान तथा 1973 के पूर्वार्ध में कपड़े का उत्पादन इस प्रकार था :—

अवधि	उत्पादन (लाख मीटर में)		
	मिल क्षेत्र	विकन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र	योग
1972	42448.64	377770.00	80218.64
1973	20347.76	15550.00	35897.76

(जनवरी से जन)

*सूत की मिथिल सुपुर्दगियो पर आधारित ।

कारण वेशों से ज्ञान

1535. श्री श्रीकांत लाल शेरमा : क्या वित्त
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्चे तेल के आयात के लिये भारत ने अरब देशों से ऋण लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और ऋण की राशि कितनी है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) श्रीर (ख). कुछ देशों ने द्विपक्षीय ऋण देने के संबंध में अपनी सहमति प्रकट की है और इनके व्यौरों के संबंध में बातचीत हो रही है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जमाकर्ताओं को व्याज

1536 श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या
बित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों में जमाकर्ताओं को दी जाने वाली व्याज की दर काफी कम है ,

(ख) क्या इन बैंको में जमा राशि में कमी होने का मुख्य कारण व्याज की यह कम दर है ; और

(ग) इन बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋणों पर व्याज की क्या दर लगाई जाती है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क)
सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यक बैंको में जमा
राशियों पर व्याज की दरें भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं। दरों को तय करने
समय कई बातों, जैसे संगठित मुद्रा बाजार में
व्याज दरों का सामान्य ढांचा, बैंक दर और केन्द्र
तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बाजार से लिये जाने वाले
ऋणों की दरों को हिसाब में लिया जाता है।

(ख) पिछले चार वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जमा होने वाली राशियों में इस प्रकार वृद्धि हुई है :—

दिसम्बर के अन्त तक	जमा राशियां (करोड़ रुपये में)
1969	2758
1970	3215
1971	3924
1972	4711
1973	5663

(ग) विभिन्न प्रकार के अग्रिमों पर बैंको द्वारा विभिन्न दरों से व्याज लिया जाता है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इस समय बड़ी-बड़ी राशियों के खातों पर उधार देने के लिये न्यूनतम व्याज दर 11 प्रतिशत निर्धारित की है। कुछ छूट वाली श्रेणियों जैसे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों पर कम दरों पर व्याज लिया जाता है। जिनमें के बढ़ते दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों पर चयनात्मक ऋण नियंत्रण के अधीन रहते हुए, 13 प्रतिशत की न्यूनतम दर से व्याज लिया जाता है। विभिन्न दरों पर व्याज लेने की योजना के अन्तर्गत अग्रिमों पर 4 प्रतिशत प्रति-वर्ष की दर से व्याज लिया जाता है।

मध्यप्रदेश के इन्दौर डिविजन में जीवन बीमा की शाखाओं में कथित कुप्रबन्ध

1537. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिविजन में जीवन बीमा निगम की शाखाओं में कथित कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4874 के उत्तर के मबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच मामले की जांच कर ली गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ? वित्तमंत्री श्री यशवन्त राव चौहान :

(क) जी, हा।

(ख) (i) मद्रास शाखा कार्यालय में 17-7-1974 को हुए धन के कथित गबन से संबंधित कर्मचारी को मुअनिल कर दिया गया; और जांच-पड़ताल अभी चल रही है।

(ii) उज्जैन शाखा के एक विशेष विकास अधिकारी के लिए एक एजेंट को तैनात करने के बारे में निगम का तमल्ली है कि तैनाती मही है।

(iii) ग्वालियर में दो शाखाओं के श्रेणी-III कर्मचारियों तथा उन शाखाओं में संबद्ध विकास अधिकारियों के बीच हुई गलतफहमी को प्रभागीय प्रबंधक ने तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करके दूर कर दिया था।

(vi) इंदौर तथा अन्य कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन एवं मोटोसाइकिल आदि पर होने वाली भारी खर्च के संबंध में इंदौर में पहले ही एक बजट-मार्मिनि गठित की हुई है, जो इन मदों पर होने वाले व्यय की लगानार जांच करती रहती है कि व्यय स्वीकृत बजट की परिधि में रहे।

विभिन्न व्यावसायिक व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दी जाने वाली ऋण सुविधा बन्द करना

1538 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न व्यावसायिक व्यक्तियों (डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों, वकीलों) को उनके कार्य में सुविधा वृद्धि के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा दी जाने वाली ऋण सुविधा बंद कर दी गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्यों; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक द्वारा उक्त सुविधा बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्तमंत्री श्री यशवन्त राव चौहान : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ग) यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि उसने विभिन्न व्यवसायों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजना को वापिस नहीं लिया है।

Reduction in Cultivable Area of Jute Production

1539. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have informed the Bangladesh Government that India will gradually reduce the area under Jute to enable Bangladesh to retain monopoly of the commodity; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount given to Gujarat by Banks for Market Borrowing Programmes

1540. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks make any advances for the development of rural electrification projects and market borrowing programmes of the States; and

(b) the amount advanced to Gujarat for the market borrowing programmes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Investment of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in government securities and bonds and debentures of state associated bodies in Gujarat as on 31st March, 1973 was Rs. 134.59 crores.

Missing File in respect of M/s. Karnatak Export House

1542. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the file relating to M/s. Karnatak Export House which was missing

since November, 1972 has since been traced or reconstructed by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The file, in question, has been reconstructed.

Money invested by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists in Haryana

1543. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the money so far invested by the nationalised banks in Haryana to the agriculturists during the year 1973-74 and amount earmarked for the year 1974-75; and

(b) the amount invested in the industries in private and public sectors by the nationalised banks so far in that State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The out-standing advances by all the scheduled commercial banks for agriculture, both direct and indirect, in the State of Haryana as at the end of June, 1973 were Rs. 1768.46 lakhs. As lending for agriculture is largely dependent on local potential, the availability of infra structure, seasonal conditions and the organisational set up of the bank branches, banks do not earmark a pre-determined amount for agricultural lending for each State.

(b) Amounts given by all the scheduled commercial banks by way of advances for industries (both private and public sectors) in the State of Haryana as at the end of December, 1972 stood at Rs. 9333.60 lakhs.

Investment of Money by L.I.C. in Backward Areas of Haryana

1544. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether L.I.C. have any fresh proposal under consideration to invest more money in the backward areas of Haryana during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) L.I.C.'s investment Budget for Haryana State for the financial year 1974-75 will be prepared at the commencement of that financial year. The bulk of L.I.C.'s investments in the States are made through the medium of various state level agencies which alone can decide as to how much of the funds made available by the L.I.C. should be spent in the backward areas.

Incentives to boost Export of Jute Goods

1545. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of financial and other concessions given to the jute industry in the last three years to boost export of jute goods ;

(b) the estimated loss to the State Exchequer as a result of the financial concessions given to the Jute industry ; and

(c) how far these concessions have augmented country's foreign exchange earnings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C.

GEORGE): (a) With a view to increase the competitiveness of Indian jute manufactures and to boost their exports, the structure of export duties on carpet backing and hessian was modified by reducing the same on 1st November, 1973 and 12th June, 1973 and the duty on sacking was abolished on 28th August, 1973. Jute industry has also been included in the list of priority industries to be eligible to receive initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent of cost of plant and machinery installed after 31st May, 1974 with a view to generate funds for investment in modernisation and product development. Besides, Industrial Finance Corporation advances soft loans to the industry at a concessional rate of interest.

(b) The estimated loss of revenue to the State Exchequer on account of revisions in export duties was about Rs. 4-5 crores per annum as on 1st November, 1972, about Rs. 5.20 crores per annum as on 12th June, 1973 and Rs. 11.30 crores per annum as on 28th August, 1973.

(c) With the revision of export duty it is expected that the Indian exports would regain their competitive position that they had prior to 1971 when the duties were introduced. It is too early to assess the effects of these concessions on foreign exchange earnings. However, after the revision of the export duties a perceptible increase in the export contract registered is noticeable.

Cash Subsidy given to Textile Companies to boost Export

1546. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name, address and particulars of the Textile companies who have been given cash subsidy to boost export during the last two years and amount given in each case ;

(b) the manner in which this cash subsidy has been utilised by these companies ;

(c) whether there are any charges of misuse against any of these companies and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken against defaulting companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Textile companies are not being given any cash subsidy by Government to be used for boosting their exports. As for cash assistance given by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation to cotton textile exporters, this is paid on the basis of actual exports, after such exports have taken place. Since there is no stipulation as to how the amount paid as cash assistance should be used, the question of its being misused does not arise.

James Finlay and Company Limited

1547. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that James Finlay and Company Limited has been liquidating its properties in India in a phased manner;

(b) whether the Company now proposes to sell 4 tea estates (Dooars 1, Assam 3) and whether previously it sold 10 Estates;

(c) whether the firms proposed to be sold are all sterling companies and the entire proceeds will be repatriated from India; and

(d) if so, the names of firms sold or proposed to be sold and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available from the Reserve Bank of India, there is no proposal for sale of any tea estate

from this company at present and that since 1968 this company had sold one tea estate only.

(c) and (d). Government have not received any proposal for sale of firms from this company.

Charges made in the Scales of Pay and Allowances of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries

1548. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain changes were made in the pay scales when the scales of pay and allowances of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries were enhanced; and

(b) if so, for what reasons and under what authority and on the basis of which recommendations of the Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The pay scales of Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Secretaries in the Government of India were revised in 1965 because a study of the pattern of recruitment to the All India Services and Central Services Class I disclosed the need for a revision of the higher salaries in Government service, which had remained unchanged since 1947.

Arrears of taxes against cinema owners and film distributors in Delhi

1549. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of recovery of huge tax arrears outstanding against the cinema-owners and film distributors in Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not enforcing the penal provisions to effect recoveries;

(c) whether any interest is also levied in case of default in payment of instalments; and (b) A final decision in regard to the agency which will run these youth hostels is under active consideration.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of cases in this lot where such provisions have been enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Arrears of demand as on 1st April, 1973 outstanding against the cinema owners and film distributors of Delhi, where pending demand exceeded Rs. 1000/- in each case, amounted to Rs. 12.68 lakhs. As on 31st January, 1974 these arrears stood at Rs. 6.84 lakhs.

(b) Penal provisions of the Income-tax Act are invoked in all cases where they are called for.

(c) Interest is levied in all cases where there is a default in the payment of instalments.

(d) The question does not arise as in all cases where there is a default in the payment of instalments, interest is levied.

The number of cases in this lot where such provisions have been enforced is 4.

Demand to hand over the management of youth hostels to youth hostels association

1550. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand to hand over the management of the 16 Youth Hostels, built in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan, to the Youth Hostels' Association has recently been made to Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes Sir.

Closure of Cashew Factories in Mysore

1551. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cashew processing units have been closed due to want of raw nuts in Mangalore (Mysore).

(b) if so, the number of persons rendered jobless and the efforts of Government to absorb them in other suitable jobs;

(c) whether inefficient handling and improper planning by Corporation to procure raw nuts from Africa has worsened the situation; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Cashew processing being a seasonal industry and the installed processing capacity having grown far in excess of the availability of raw nuts both from imports and local production, cashew factories have to remain closed during the lean period. There are five cashew factories in Mangalore which are eligible for allocation of imported nuts and these have a muster roll strength of 5120. During the period of closure of the cashew processing factories, the workers have to seek such alternative avenues of employment as are available.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of branches of nationalised banks in Palamau district, Bihar

1553. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any more branches of nationalised banks will be opened in Dis-

strict Palamau in Bihar for giving loans to farmers of the district; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank have currently in hand licenses/allotments for opening 11 more offices in the district of Palamau. In keeping with the present trend of increased assistance to the agricultural sector by commercial banks, these offices, when opened, can be expected to extend agricultural credit to farmers within their respective command areas.

Crisis in Tea Gardens

1554. SHRI RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Tea gardens are passing through a phase of crisis which has affected the price of tea, the health of the gardens and the livelihood and living condition of workers employed in tea industry; and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government to ameliorate the condition of gardens and of the Labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in the number of international flights via Calcutta by Air India

1555. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether BOAC proposes to increase the number of its flights via Calcutta;

(b) whether Air India is also contemplating to increase its international flights via Calcutta; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of removing the differences in fares between Calcutta and Delhi and Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No such proposal has been received from BOAC so far. However Air-India have been given to understand that BOAC have plans to operate one additional VC 10 flight, Westbound, from Hong Kong to London via Calcutta but this is still provisional.

(b) Air-India have no such plans for the present.

(c) International passenger fares from points in India to various points of the world are based on factors such as the route pattern, the distance between the points of origin and destination, etc.

Flying clubs facing closure

1556. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Flying Clubs all over the country are closing down their activities due to increased prices of aircraft parts and aviation fuel which have seriously eroded their limited resources;

(b) the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the extent to which it would affect training of fresh commercial pilots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b) The recent increase in the cost of aviation fuel has imposed an additional financial burden on the flying clubs some of whom have represented that unless Government comes to their aid, they may have to close down. The matter is being looked into.

(c) In the context of prevailing unemployment amongst commercial pilots, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) subsidised flying at the clubs has been restricted up to Private Pilot's Licence standard (i.e. up to 60 hours), effective 1st April, 1971. Thus fresh trainees are already precluded from doing Subsidised flying beyond this limit.

The Reserve Bank of India has advised that it has not come across any case where Central Bank has granted loans in violation of its own rules and regulations. Nor has the Reserve Bank come across any instances where the bank has sanctioned building loans without obtaining securities.

Additional Revenue due to Increase in Tariffs by Indian Airlines

1557. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the additional revenue which the Indian Airlines is likely to get as a result of recently increased tariffs on all routes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The additional revenue likely to be generated by Indian Airlines during 1974-75 as a result of the 25 per cent fare increase on all the routes is estimated at Rs. 15 crores which will largely be offset by the increased cost of aviation fuel and rise in other maintenance expenses.

(c) Haryana Chemical and Pesticides, Bahadurgarh is a constituent of the Bank. However, details in respect of individual constituents cannot be disclosed in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 as also having regard to the practices and usages customary among bankers.

(d) Central Bank of India has reported that there was only one account in respect of which the advance granted by it for taxi was not used for the purpose and the loan has been adjusted in full in July, 1972 itself.

Purchase of Furniture by Central Bank of India

Grant of unauthorised loans by the Central Bank of India

1558. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India has been granting loans in violation of the rules and regulations of the bank;

(b) instances where house building loans have been sanctioned by the Bank without obtaining the security;

(c) the amount of loans advanced by the Bank to Haryana Chemical and Pesticides, Bahadurgarh and whether its repayment by the Company has been regular, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any loans have been sanctioned to Taxi drivers even though they do not drive taxis?

1559. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Central Bank of India has been spending lavishly on purchase of furniture and luxury; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Central Bank of India has reported that they have not been spending lavishly on purchase of furniture and luxury goods.

(b) Does not arise.

Confiscation of Woollen Rags

1560. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the customs authorities have again confiscated a large number of

bales of woollen rags as they predominantly contained other items;

(b) if so, the particulars of items contained in these rags; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against importers trying to dupe Government by importing items other than they are authorised to import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Customs authorities at Bombay have detained 16 consignments of woollen rags comprising of 2986 bales, since the goods imported do not conform to the description of the goods in the import licences which have been issued in terms of the revised import policy requiring that 'old woollen rags' should be rendered unserviceable abroad before shipment and 'new woollen rags' should comprise of waste woollen cloth not exceeding 24 square inches in area.

(b) Out of the detailed goods, 2573 bales imported in 12 consignments contain a predominant percentage of serviceable garments, 80 bales imported in one consignment contain less than 5 per cent serviceable garments, and 333 bales imported in 3 consignments contain tailor cuttings of more than 24 square inches in area.

(c) The action to be taken against the importers is being examined.

Measures to Boost up Earnings of Air India and Indian Airlines

1561. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI S. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken to boost up the earnings of Air India and the Indian Airlines in view of the increase in expenditure by way of the more emoluments to staff and its working as well as the rise in the cost of fuel;

(b) the effect of such measures; and

(c) whether these undertakings will be able to run profitably in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Steps are being taken to eliminate wasteful practices in the airlines. Both airlines are adopting all possible measures to economise on expenditure. Air-India has introduced a number of promotional fares to improve their earnings. The two airlines have also taken steps to improve operational efficiency. While it is not possible to quantify the gains on these accounts, it is expected that the airlines will achieve considerable improvement in their profitability. However, the impact of the steep increase in fuel prices on their profitability cannot be fully assessed at this stage.

अभ्रक के उत्पादन तथा व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कार्यवाही करना

1562. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अभ्रक के उत्पादन तथा व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है, और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) अभ्रक के कुल उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत अन्य देशों में निर्यात किया जाता है और कितने प्रतिशत का देश में ही खपत होता है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सरकार अभ्रक का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है। अभ्रक का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों पर विचार करने के लिये अभ्रक सलाहकार समिति नामक एक समिति गठित की गई है। समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप भिन्न-भिन्न ग्रेडों के अभ्रक पर लगाये जा रहे निर्यात शुल्कों को कम कर दिया गया और न्यूनतम कीमते संशोधित कर दी गई जिससे कि

खान मालिकों के लिए अन्नक का उत्पादन फायदेमंद रहे और विदेशी खरीदारों की भी प्रतियोगी कीमतों पर अन्नक मिल सके। इसके अलावा के अन्नक के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए इस मंत्रालय के एक अधिका-री के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल और व्यापा-रियों के प्रतिनिधियों को विश्व के महत्वपूर्ण उप-भोक्ता देशों में भेजा गया। फेब्रिकेटेड तथा विनि-मित उत्पादनों का उत्पादन और उनके निर्यात के लिए अन्नक उद्योग को सहायता दी जा रही है।

(ख) अन्नक के लगभग समस्त उत्पादन का निर्यात कर दिया जाता है और केवल कुछ ही प्रतिशत उत्पादन को देश में खपत होती है।

देश में बैंकों की शाखाएं

1563 श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह क्या बिल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देश में विभिन्न बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएं हैं;
- (ख) किस बैंक की कितनी-कितनी शाखाएं किस किस राज्य में हैं, और
- (ग) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं थी, और उसके बाद उनकी संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई?

बिल मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ग) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने के समय, देश में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या 8321 थी जो दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक बढ़कर, 16,503 हो गयी।

उन पर्यटकों की संख्या जो इन कुटीरों में ठहरे नीचे दी गयी है :—

कुटीर का नाम	अवधि	विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या	भारतीय पर्यटकों की संख्या	कुल
कोवालम् ग्राव	1-1-1973 से 31-12-1973 तक	1648	1553	3201
टैम्पल बे	1-4-1973 से 31-12-1973 तक	1689	1654	3343

(ग) 1972-73 के दौरान दोनों यूनिटों को हानि हुई जो कि निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपया में)

कोवालम् ग्राव	6.27	इसमें 3.02 लाख रुपए का मूल्य-ह्रास (डिप्रिसि-एशन) तथा 3.21 लाख रुपए का विकास छूट आरक्षण (डेवेलपमेंट रिबेट रिजर्व) सम्मिलित है।
टैम्पल बे	3.41	इसमें 1.39 लाख रुपए का मूल्य-ह्रास तथा 1 19 लाख रुपए का विकास छूट आरक्षण सम्मिलित है।

(ख) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में प्रत्येक बैंक और स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के महायक बैंकों विदेशी बैंकों और अन्य भारतीय वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के संबंध में दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक की आवश्यक सूचना अलग-अलग समूहों में विवरण में दी गयी है, जो मभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रचालय में रखा गया [देखिए सख्या LT 6284/74] भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा कोवालम् तथा महा-बलीपुरम् में निर्मित कुटीरों (काटेजों) से हुए लाभ/हानि

1564 श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर बिजानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पर्यटन, विकास निगम द्वारा कोवालम् तथा महाबलीपुरम् समुद्री तटों पर निर्मित कुटीरों (काटेजों) में वर्ष 1973 में कितने पर्यटक ठहरे ;

(ख) इनमें से विदेशी तथा भारतीय पर्यटकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है और

(ग) भारतीय पर्यटक विकास निगम को कोवालम् तथा महाबलीपुरम् के इन कुटीरों से वर्ष 1973 में कितनी राशि का लाभ अथवा हानि हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर बिजानन मंत्री (डा० सरोजनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख) कोवालम् की कुटीरें जिन्हें "कोवालम् ग्राव" कहा जाता है 17-12-1972 को चालू की थी तथा महाबली-पुरम् की कुटीरें जिन्हें अब "टैम्पल बे" कहा जाता है 19-3-1973 को चालू की गयी थी।

फिल्म कलाकारों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

1565. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन-कौन से फिल्म कलाकार, फिल्म निर्माता और फिल्म निदेशक हैं जिन पर एक लाख रुपये से अधिक आयकर की राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) जिन फिल्म कलाकारों, निर्माताओं और निर्देशकों की ओर 31-12-1973 को एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की आयकर की बकाया राशि पड़ी थी उनके नाम विवरण (क) में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया। देखिए संख्या LT6285/74]

(ख) बकाया को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे उपायों में निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं :—

- (i) कर वसूली अधिकारी को प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना।
- (ii) चल और अचल परिसंपत्तियों की जब्ती और/या बिक्री।
- (iii) बैंक खातों की जब्ती और उनमें जमा रकम की वसूली।
- (iv) निर्माताओं द्वारा निर्मित चल-चित्रों की जब्ती।
- (v) निर्धारितियों की संपत्तियों के किरायेदारों से प्राप्त किराये की जब्ती और वसूली।
- (vi) कर्जदारों और वितरकों आदि को धारा 226 (3) के अन्तर्गत अनुक्रणी नॉटिस जारी करना।
- (vii) करों की अदायगी के लिए स्वीकृत किस्तों की वसूली को लागू करना।
- (viii) आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 281 के अन्तर्गत राजस्व के प्रवचन के आशय से संपत्ति पर दिखाये गये खर्च को रद्द करना।
- (ix) जहां कोई निर्धारित दिवालिया घोषित कर दिया जाता है वहां सरकारी प्रबंधकर्ता से वसूली करना।
- (x) "रिसीवर" की नियुक्ति।
- (xi) अपील, भूल सुधार आदि अनिर्णीत कार्यवाहियों का शीघ्र निपटान।

Loan from Britain

1566. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has recently given a loan of Rs. 62.6 crores to India;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) to what extent this will be utilised by the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Two loan agreements aggregating to a total sum of Rs. 62.6 crores (£33 million) were signed with the Government of the United Kingdom on the 1st February, 1974 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Both these loans, like all British loans to India since 1965, are free of all interest charges, do not have any other service charge and are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 7 years. The amount of the first loan (UK/India Maintenance Loan 1974) Rs. 47.4 crores (£25 million) will be utilised by the Government of India to finance the import from Britain of non-project goods. Among these are raw materials, spare parts, and components required for the agricultural and industrial sectors of the Indian Economy.

The amount of the second loan (UK/India Debt. Refinancing Loan, 1974) is Rs. 15.2 crores (£8 million) and represents the British contribution to the debt, relief arrangements for 1973-74.

एशियाई बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग संघ का सम्मेलन

1567. श्री श्री कृष्ण शरणदास : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग संघ के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन हाल ही में दिल्ली में हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन में किन किन देशों ने भाग लिया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एशियाई देशों में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये उद्देश्य से व्यापार-मंतुलन के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव पेश किये थे, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उनका विवरण क्या है और विभिन्न देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जॉर्ज)

(क) जी हा। सम्मेलन का आयोजन भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्र परिषद द्वारा किया गया था।

(ख) आस्ट्रेलिया, बंगलादेश, भारत, एंडोनेशिया, जापान, काय्या, गणराज्य न्यूजीलैंड, फिलिपाइन्स, थाईलैंड और वियतनाम गणराज्य के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय के प्रतिनिधि, नेपाल ने दर्शक की हैसियत में भाग लिया।

(ग) वाणिज्य मंत्री द्वारा सम्मेलन में दिए गये अपने भाषण में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह उल्लेख किया गया कि एशिया के विकासशील देशों के लिए एक-दूसरे की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने और सभी क्षेत्रीय देशों को अपने-अपने विकास और तेज गति से विकास में मददगार बनने के लिए आपस में दीर्घावधि और साधारण सहयोग करना सबसे ज़रूरी चाहिए।

(घ) बताया जाता है कि सम्मेलन द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान व्यापार प्रणालियों का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने और सर्वांगीण व्यापार तथा निवेश योजना विकसित करने की संभावना पर विचार करने का फैसला किया गया।

Coca Cola Export Corporation

1568 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while working out the 80 per cent formula for Coca Cola Export Corporation, the Ministry considered the value of the cost of Indian inputs, like raw material and labour as has been observed by Justice Nain in the case of Gabriel Issue ;

67 LSS/73—6

(b) what is the cost of goods exported as a percentage of export value;

(c) whether Government propose to modify this formula; and

(d) if so, how, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) The formula was evolved by Government with a view to control the foreign exchange remittance which, under the normal rules were permissible, by linking all remittances to exports. Considerations such as Indian inputs are not relevant in this case.

(b) In accordance with the formula as from 1-4-72 the remittances made by Coca Cola Export Corporation on all counts have been related to their own items of production and therefore the cost of production of goods including profit service charges etc. is the same as the f.o.b value of exports.

(c) and (d). A constant watch is kept on the working of the formula and is subject to such changes as may be necessary.

Profits earned/losses suffered by State-run Hotels in the Country

1569. SHRI P. G. MAVAIANKAR. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of State-run hotels in the country at present;

(b) the statement showing profits earned or losses suffered by the said hotels during the last three years; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to earn further revenues by eliminating the losses of the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI). (a) The India Tourism Development

Corporation, a public sector undertaking, operates the following 12 hotels in the country:—

Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Akbar Hotel, New Delhi.
Hotel Janpath, New Delhi.
Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi.
Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi.
Qutab Hotel, New Delhi.
Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore.
Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur
Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad.
Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho.
Kovalam Grove, Kovalam.
Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The higher losses during 1972-73, in the case of hotels at Aurangabad, Khajuraho, Kovalam and Udaipur were mainly due to provision for depreciation and development rebate reserve having been made for the full year whereas these hotels (Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel with its expanded capacity) actually operated for 3 to 6 months during that year. To improve the profitability of the hotels, greater marketing effects are being made. Besides, group tariff has been introduced in most of the hotels and off-season tariff introduced in Kovalam Grove.

STATEMENT

Profits earned (X) / losses made (—) by hotels operated by India Tourism Development Corporation for the last three years.

(Rupees IN LAKHS)

Name of the Hotel	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	(+) 18.17	(-) 16.06	(-) 27.06
2. Akbar Hotel, New Delhi (commissioned on 27-1-72)	—	(—) 13.77	(-) 6.79
3. Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	(-) 10.88	(-) 10.64	(-) 10.48
4. Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	(—) 4.00	(—) 4.36	(—) 1.83
5. Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	(—) 1.95	(—) 2.48	(-) 0.67
6. Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore (commissioned on 1-5-71)	—	(-) 12.11	(+) 5.63
7. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur (expanded by adding 23 rooms from January 1973)	(—) 0.36	(-) 0.49	(—) 4.72
8. Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad (Taken over from Railways from 1-10-72)	—	—	(—) 1.17
9. Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho (expanded by adding 40 rooms and converted into a hotel from 19-11-1972)	—	—	(—) 3.29
10. Kovalam Grove, Kovalam (commissioned on 17-12-72)	—	—	(—) 6.27
11. Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi	Operating since September, 1973.		
12. Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	Commissioned on 4th November, 1973.		

Talks with British Government about value of Sterling Reserves

1570. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held any talks with the British Officials in London regarding the guarantee by Britain on the value of sterling reserves in relation to the U.S. dollar; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof, including the texts of agreements, if any, arrived at in London?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No formal talks were held with British Officials regarding the guarantee by Britain on the value of sterling reserves.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Parliamentary Committee to review loan policy in Nationalised Banks

1571. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the memorandum submitted by 206 Members of Parliament to him on 18th April, 1973 regarding setting up of a Parliamentary Committee to examine the policy and procedure for the grant of loans by the Nationalised Banks ;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). From time to time, the various facets of the working of public sector banks come up for consideration before the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the

Ministry of Finance. In January 1974, the Estimates Committee, for the first time, examined the officials of the Department of Banking in regard to the functioning of public sector banks relating to extension of credit facilities to weaker sections of society and development of backward areas. In view of these Government consider that it is not necessary to set up a separate Parliamentary Committee to examine the policy and procedure for the grant of loans by nationalised banks.

Under-banked States and Union Territories in India

1572. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories in India which are under-banked; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote banking in such States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The adequacy or otherwise of banking facilities in any region has to be determined with reference to a number of factors, such as, the total population, degree of urbanisation, level of economic activity, savings potential, absorptive capacity for credit, etc. In the absence of comprehensive data on each of these aspects, the population coverage per bank office may be taken as a rough and ready index of the stage of development of banking in any given region.

The data on dispersal of bank branches in various States and Union Territories, as on the eve of nationalisation and end-December, 1973 as well as the population coverage per bank office obtaining in each of these States and Union Territories on these two dates are set out in the Statement. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T-6288/74]. Generally, the States and Union Territories which have a much higher

population per bank office figure compared to the all-India average can be considered as relatively under-banked.

(b) Since nationalisation, banks have been making conscious efforts at opening new offices at unbanked centres and for enlarging their branch net-work in rural and semi-urban areas, particularly in under-banked areas. As a result, the number of States and Union Territories, where the population per bank office is more than one lakh has come down from 14 on the eve of nationalisation (including four union territories without any bank office) to only 2 at the end of December, 1973. In the preparation of the three year rolling plans for branch expansion, banks are required to pay special attention to the banking needs of poorly banked areas, specially of those districts in which the population coverage per bank office is in excess of one lakh.

Tourist Magazines published by ITDC and Department of Tourism

1573. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Department of Tourism, Government of India, are publishing any tourist magazines to promote tourism in India;

(b) if so, the names of the magazines and the languages in which they are published along with their places of publications; and

(c) the average circulation of each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is only one magazine titled "Yatrimonthly newsletter". It is published

by India Tourism Development Corporation for the Department of Tourism in English language from Delhi.

(c) Average monthly circulation is 9,000.

Recommendations of Tata Committee

1574. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Committee appointed to inquire into the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise for the present.

Unclaimed Money in L.I.C.

1575. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of unclaimed money lying with the Life Insurance Corporation during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made to locate their claimants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The amounts of old claims outstanding and unclaimed written back by the L.I.C.

during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are as under :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>
1970-71	148.83
1971-72	254.61
1972-73	71.82

Zone-wise figures are not readily available.

(b) The IIC is alive to the need for settling the claims expeditiously. It sends its field staff to trace the claimants. In cases where claimants are able to comply with the requirements, the IIC officials render them the necessary assistance.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

1576. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened during the current year in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the names of the banks which have applied for the licence to open the branches ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Four nationalised banks namely Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank and Union Bank of India have currently on hand licences for opening 9 more offices in Himachal Pradesh. Proposals of Indian Overseas Bank and Punjab National Bank for opening 8 more offices in Himachal Pradesh, are also under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

*Provisional'

Development of Srinagar Airport as an International Airport

1577. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Srinagar Airport is being developed as an international airport; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government, however, propose to construct a new civil passenger terminal complex at a new site in Srinagar for which plans and estimates are under preparation.

Money advanced by branches of Central Bank of India in Karnataka for Agricultural development

1578. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount advanced by the Central Bank of India through its branches in Karnataka for agricultural developments; and

(b) the number of primary agricultural societies financed by the banks during 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) As at the end of June, 1973, outstanding advances of Central Bank of India in Karnataka for agriculture—both direct and indirect taken together—amounted to Rs. 337.07* lakhs.

(b) Under the scheme of commercial banks' financing primary agricultural credit societies, during 1972-73 commercial banks financed 597 societies in Karnataka.

Relaxation in Export Obligations in respect of Large Houses

1579. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has favoured some relaxations in the export obligations in respect of units belonging to large houses; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the policy of Government which has recently been adopted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes to boost Export in collaboration with Major Manufacturers abroad

1580. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated any schemes of assembly and re-export in collaboration with major manufacturers abroad;

(b) whether any proposals have been received in this behalf to declare Andaman and Nicobar islands as a tariff free zone; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The feasibility of a proposal for establishing a free port in Andaman and Nicobar islands is under examination.

Courtesies extended to foreign Tourists

1581. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the normal courtesies extended to foreign tourists in this country are also made applicable to the category of tourists called as 'hippies';

(b) whether there have been any complaints in the recent past in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) The Department of Tourism extends its normal courtesies to all visitors to this country so long as they comply with the laws and regulations of our country.

(b) and (c). No such complaints have been received by the Tourist Department in the recent past.

Export of Pepper to U.S. and other European Countries

1582. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pepper prices have shot up in the past few months with the U.S. and European countries making heavy purchases from India;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether foreign buyers who have yet to cover their wants from India are the East European countries who had earlier kept away from the Indian market hoping to buy at a cheaper price; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines regarding the viewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The average f.o.b. price for pepper exported from India rose from Rs. 7.40 per kg. in October—December, 1972 to Rs. 9.00 in October—December, 1973. One of the main reasons for this rise was increase in demand for Indian pepper in USA as a result of reported short supply from other pepper producing countries. USA imported 3.87 tonnes of pepper from India valued at Rs. 3.27 crores during April—December, 1973 as against 1070 tonnes valued at Rs. 0.766 crores imported by her during April—December, 1972.

(c) and (d). No such tendency on the part of East European buyers has been evidenced. Our export of pepper to East European countries during April—December, 1973 increased to 8459 tonnes valued at Rs. 7.28 crores, from 6858 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.97 crores during April—December 1972.

Credit advanced by Nationalised Banks to Rural Industries in Tripura

1583. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of credit advanced by Nationalised Banks to Rural Industries in Tripura after Nationalisation of Banks upto December, 1973; and

(b) if no amount has been advanced, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The outstanding advances of public sector banks to small-scale industries, including rural industries, in Tripura as at the end of December, 1972 amounted to Rs. 41.08 lakhs.

Development of Handloom Industry in Tripura

1584. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop handloom industry in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated for this purpose; and

(c) the salient features of the proposed scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The schemes for development of handloom industry in Tripura have been formulated by the Government of Tripura as part of its plan. There is no scheme in the Central or Centrally sponsored sector for development of the handloom industry in Tripura for the present. An outlay of Rs. 18.06 lakhs has been approved as part of the State's Fifth Plan. This will be for schemes of research, training and development.

Opening of new branches of Nationalised Banks in Tripura

1585. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was made by the Nationalised Banks to open new branches in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the places where banks are going to be opened during 1974-75 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Under the Lead Bank Scheme the concerned banks were required to survey the districts allotted to them with a view, *inter alia* to determining the growth centres offering potentialities for opening of bank offices. Apart from these surveys, banks also periodically undertake an assessment

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

of different centres for determining their suitability for opening bank offices. At present, the State Bank of India, Union Bank of India and United Bank of India have, on hand, licenses for opening offices at Kumarghat, Udaipur, Jirana and Agar-tala. Commercial banks are presently finalising their branch expansion plan for the three years 1974-76.

व्यापारियों द्वारा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से राशि निकालने संबंधी नियमों का बनाव

1586. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कालाबाजारी, जमाखोरी पर रोक लगाने के लिये कोई ऐसा नियम बनाया जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत कोई भी व्यापारी दस हजार या पांच हजार रुपये से अधिक राशि किसी भी वाणिज्यिक बैंक अथवा अन्य बैंक से न ढ़ा कर सके और न ही उनसे ओवरड्रा कर सके

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत इसे रोका जा सके?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) मे (ग) यद्यपि कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी का रोकने का कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है, फिर भी भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की ऋण नीति और कुछ चूनी हुई वस्तुओं पर ऋण नियंत्रण के उपायों का उद्देश्य हम बान को सुनिश्चित करना है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋणों का चोरबाजारी और जमाखोरी के लिए दुरुपयोग न किया जाय ।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात

1587. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत के लिये उधार स्तर पर कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ये वस्तुएं कौन-कौन सी है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे ये आयात किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज)

(क) सामान्य तौर पर कोई नहीं ।

(ख) कोई व्यौरा देना अभी संभव नहीं है ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को दो जाने वाली बर्तियों पर व्यय

1588. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हर साल या हर दूसरे साल प्रावश्यकता से अधिक कीमती कपड़े की बर्तिया दी जाती है ।

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन बर्तियों पर वर्ष 1971-72 और वर्ष 1972-73 में वर्षवार कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है, और

(ग) इस व्यय का रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर)

(क) ग्रेड 10 और ऊपर के अधिकारियों का तथा ग्रेड 3 से 9 तक के उन कर्मचारियों को जिनका अना से संपर्क रहता है और ग्रेड 1 व ग्रेड 2 के कर्मचारियों का गरमियों और सर्दियों में निम्न आधार पर बर्तिया प्रदान की जाती है ।

(i) ग्रीष्मकालीन बर्तिया वर्ष में एक बार ।

(ii) शीतकालीन बर्तिया दो वर्षों में एक बार ।

ग्रीष्मकालीन बर्तियों प्रायः टेरीकाट की और शीतकालीन बर्तिया टेरीवल की बनाई जाती हैं (विमान परिवारिकाओं को रेशमी साड़िया प्रदान की जाती है), केवल ग्रेड 1 व ग्रेड 2 के कर्मचारियों का गरमियों में सूती बर्तिया और सर्दियों में शुद्ध ऊनी बर्तिया दी जाती है ।

(ख) कपड़े की क्वालिटी का निर्णय विभिन्न यूनियनों/संगठनों के सहयोग में किया जाता है ।

वर्धियों पर किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार था :

1971-72	47.00 लाख रुपये
1972-73	51.00 लाख रुपये

(ग) वर्धियां युक्तियुक्त रूप से जारी करने तथा इस पर होने वाले व्यय को कम करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई गई थी। समिति की रिपोर्ट में वर्धियों की मात्रा कम करने तथा जिन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को वर्दी जारी की जानी है उनमें कमी करने की सिफारिश की गयी है और इस का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इस का प्रभाव समिति की सिफारिशों के पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन के बाद ही जाना होगा।

Amount of cut effected in financial allocations of Ministry of Finance

1589. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of cut effected so far in the financial allocations of his Ministry in view of the necessity of affecting economy in Governmental expenditure;

(b) how much saving will be made in respect of plan items and non-plan items, separately ;

(c) the schemes/projects proposed to be deferred on account of this cut, and

(d) when such schemes/projects will be taken up again and the percentage of increase in cost anticipated because of the time-lag in implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The latest assessment of saving in the financial allocations of the Ministry of Finance is given separately in respect of Plan items and non-Plan items in the two Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6286/74.]

(c) No scheme/project has been deferred as such on account of the economy cuts.

Savings have been effected through maximum economy and slight rephasing of schemes in such a manner that the progress of key projects and programmes of high priority, which are in an advanced stage of completion, are not adversely affected, while projects and schemes which will require relatively long period to mature and are unlikely to yield benefits in short terms, are suitably rephased. While indicating the cuts in Central assistance for State Plans, the State Governments have also been advised to follow the same principle in respect of State Plan schemes/projects.

(d) Does not arise.

M.M.T.C. proposal to overcome difficulties faced by industries due to spurt in prices of Non-ferrous Metals

1590. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether constant spurt in prices of non-ferrous metals is causing hardship to industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has submitted any proposal to Government to overcome the difficulties of the industries; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There has been an increase in the prices of non-ferrous metals released by the MMTC on account of rise in the international prices of these metals. The MMTC has submitted a proposal for import of larger quantities of these metals to relieve the hardship of the industries and the matter is under active consideration of Government.

Proposal for the Extension of Commonwealth preferences for 1974

1591. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had proposed for the extension of Commonwealth preferences for 1974 at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference held at Dar-es-Salam in September, 1973; and

(b) if so, what are the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In her statement, the Deputy Finance Minister, who led the Indian Delegation, urged that the special trading relationship of all Commonwealth countries with Britain be continued for another year at least, pending the working out of a new relationship with the enlarged European Economic Community.

Issue of guidelines to Nationalised Banks and financial institutions Re. Credit Policy

1592. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any fresh guidelines to the nationalised banks and also to other public financial institutions regarding the credit policy to be followed by them; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The credit policy for the 1973-74 busy season envisage the maximum possible restraint in the grant of bank credit for various purposes. In pursuance of this policy, Reserve Bank of India has taken a series of measures which, *inter alia*, include fixation of an overall ceiling on bank

credit expansion in sectors other than food procurement and exports, raising of the minimum lending rate, fixation of ceilings in regard to commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank, raising of the statutory liquidity ratio, and increases in margins for advances against inventories and book debts. While introducing these measures, Reserve Bank has emphasized that adequate care should be taken to meet genuine needs of production, movement of goods and the priority sector.

Task Force for increasing Textile Production

1593. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Task Force for cotton textile has suggested increasing the current output of 4 600 million meters in the mill sector to 56 000 million meters in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether some of the Chief Ministers have urged Government to permit the private sector units to expand yarn production to achieve the Fifth Plan targets; and

(c) if so, whether a review of the present policy, which restricts the big industrial houses to enter in the field of cotton yarn industry, is being made and if so, when a decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Task Force on Textile Industries is yet to submit its report to the Government.

(b) Some Chief Ministers have suggested to the Government that as against the Fourth Plan licensing policy which contemplated establishment of new spinning units only in the public and cooperative sectors, the Fifth Plan policy should provide opportunity to private entrepreneurs to establish such units.

(c) The licensing policy is being reviewed in all its aspects and it is expected that decisions would be taken before the commencement of the Fifth Plan.

Boosting Exports to Oil producing Countries

1594. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's proposal to cut back immediately in domestic use of six "Critical products" viz. Cement, Sugar Machines, Transport equipment, Iron and Steel structures and Basmati rice so as to divert them for export to oil-rich Persian Gulf countries to meet the rising oil bill ;

(b) whether Government are also taking steps for the creation of substantial export surpluses in other commodities like Jute, Textile, Rubber, Coir and providing on a priority basis raw materials like Steel, Aluminium and other non-ferrous metals to export-oriented units, ensuring sustained growth in export production; and

(c) whether Government are considering reorientation of Plan priorities, if necessary, and also launch vigorous export drive ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) In view of the imperative need to expand exports because of increase in oil prices the Government is considering ways and means to achieve a substantial expansion in exports to all countries including the oil producing and exporting countries. Among the items to be exported in increasing quantum are both traditional and non-traditional goods. While attempts are being made to expand the production base, a certain amount of restraint in domestic consumption is inevitable in case of those commodities where the production cannot be increased immediately or in the short run. It is proposed to send in increasing quantum machines, transport equipments, iron and steel products, sugar, cement, and Basmati rice to the Gulf countries as there is a ready market for these items.

(b) It is the Government's accepted policy to increase the domestic production which will be adequate to meet both the export demand and international demand. For this purpose attempts are made to ensure adequate supply of essential raw materials like steel, non-ferrous metal etc., both domestic and imported, to the various producing units specially units in the export sector. In addition to expanding production for generating export surpluses other economic measures including fiscal devices are also employed to ensure adequate surpluses for exports purpose.

(c) All relevant factors including the increase in the price of crude oil will be taken into account while fixing the priorities and preparing the final version of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Number of Accidents at Runway 28 at Palam Airport

1595. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of accidents that have occurred on Runway 28 at Palam Airport between 1971 and 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAI BAHADUR) : There was one accident, on Runway 28 at Palam Airport which occurred on 28th December 1973 involving a Lufthansa Boeing 707 aircraft.

Financial Assistance from World Bank

1596. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of Mr. Merriam, World Bank's Director of Information and Public Affairs, about possibility of slowing of development aid from the developed countries ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, to cancel the scheme of incentive licences for the export of marine products ; and Sir.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

(b) The World Bank's Director of Information and Public Affairs had mentioned that the developed countries would also have balance of payments problem following the sharp increase in the crude import bill and this might result in a slow down of the developmental aid from the developed countries as a result of oil crisis. Government is assessing the implications of the increase in oil prices on India's balance of payments. Suitable measures will be taken as necessary.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Textiles to U.S.A.

1600. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether U.S.A. has agreed to import more textiles from our country ; and

(b) if so, the quantity agreed upon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following bilateral negotiations with USA the revised quota for the year 1973-74 has been fixed at 167 million square yards of mill-made textiles. In addition, the Government of U.S.A. have also unilaterally allocated an additional 10.37 million square yards to India for the export of mill-made textiles to USA during the quota-year 1973-74.

It has also been agreed between the two sides that handloom products of the cottage industry would be exempt from quantitative restrictions subject to mutually agreed definition and certification procedures.

Proposal to set up Regional Offices in Eastern and Western Europe and North America by S.T.C.

1598. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the State Trading Corporation proposes to set up its regional offices in Eastern and Western Europe and North America ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). STC already has a Regional Office at Moscow with Branch offices at Prague, Budapest, East Berlin and Belgrade in Eastern Europe and in Western Europe a Regional Office in London with Branch offices at Paris and Frankfurt. In North America, the STC has a Regional Office at New York, to cover USA and Canada.

Incentive Licences for Export of Marine Products

1599. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

Extension of time for delivery of wagons to Yugoslavia

1601. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether India's three major wagon builders-Braithwaite, Jessop and Texago

have again asked for an extension of the delivery schedule of the Yugoslavia contract for supply of wagons; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) After the last extension of 6-1/2 months given in November '73, no further extension has been asked for. However, the wagon builders have expressed their inability to complete deliveries even in the extended period and have asked for a renegotiation of the contract.

(b) The wagon builders have stated that they cannot complete the deliveries within the extended delivery period due to :

(i) Acute power shortage in Calcutta area ;

(ii) difficulties in finding adequate, timely and regular shipping space ;

(iii) rate of supply of certain components from indigenous sources being slow ; and

(iv) Yugoslavs imposing such inspection conditions as were not envisaged in the contract.

12 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री जांबवंत घोटे (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मदन के नव निर्वाचित सदस्य, श्री राम हेडाग्रो, को कल नागपुर में महाराष्ट्र पुलिस की ओर से बड़ी बुरी तरह से पीटा गया। इस संदर्भ में जो प्रिविलेज की नोटिस मैंने दी उसके मिलसिले में मैं दो मिनट बयान करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री राम हेडाग्रो, जो नये मेम्बर चुन कर आये हैं, अपनी मेडन स्पीच के लिये दिल्ली के लिये रवाना हो रहे थे उसी वक्त पुलिस ने उन को मारा और रोक कर रखा अरेस्ट नहीं किया, रोक कर रखा जिस की वजह

से अपनी मेडन स्पीच के लिये या बजट सेशन को अटेंड करने के लिये वह आज हाउस में नहीं आ सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला यह है कि नागपुर में जब एक स्टेचू स्थापित होने जा रही थी, जिसका उद्घाटन करने के लिये फील्ड मार्शल मानेकशा आये थे, उस वक्त वह मामला जो स्टेचू डिस्प्यूटेड है, उसके इन्फेरेणन के लिये जब फील्ड मार्शल मानेकशा गये थे उसका फायदा उठा कर, जिसका नागपुर की जनता में विरोध है, सारे विदर्भ की जनता का विरोध है, बिना रोष, अपने इंग से वहाँ के लोगों ने रखा, ऐसे वक्त में जब नागपुर की जनता प्रदर्शन करने लगे तो उन्हें लाठियों से पीटा गया, अश्रु गैस के सैल्स छोड़े गये और खासतौर से जो नये मेम्बर चुन कर आये हैं, जिससे महाराष्ट्र सरकार की नाँव के ऊपर कुठाराघात हुआ, महाराष्ट्र सरकार की पुलिस की ओर से कुछ गंडों को सामने रख कर नये मेम्बर के उपर हमला किया गया और उनको इस मदन में यहाँ की कार्यवाही में, हिस्सा लेने से जिसके लिये वह आ रहे थे, वंचित किया गया। इसलिये मैं आपको प्रिविलेज की नोटिस देना चाहता हूँ, आप इसकी इजाजत दें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It is a privilege issue, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the Information from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Maharashtra Government ought to have sent you a report by this time.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You can have this matter referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a clear case of breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : We have got a very settled practice about it. When such a case comes up, I get the information from the Home Minister and then decide the case. We have followed it in the case of your member also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission. This thing is happening frequently and this House is receiving such reports frequently, that Members of this House are being beaten up and unnecessarily arrested and unduly harassed and this is happening all over the country. Sir, and this is a matter of deep concern for all of us.

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the information from him

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारा व्यवहार अनेक दिनों से विराधी दल के सदस्यों के साथ ही किया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER : The House is the safest place for Members; they should not go out of it; why should they go out and get involved when they should attend the House here?

अन्य के लिये प्रिविलेज हो सकता है, जाने हुए कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about those who have been beaten up? You are giving a guidance for the future. What about those who are beaten up?

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the information from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You should express your displeasure. Such things are happening frequently.

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the information and let the House know as to what is the actual position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are the custodian.

MR. SPEAKER : But you do not accept it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is on record.

अध्यक्ष महोदय . जहाँ तक कम्प्लेंट्स वाला बात है तो आप जैसे 10 और आ जायें तो उन को भी बटेड करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये प्लेजर और डिमलैजर का क्या मतलब है, हाउस का पॉसीजर है उसी के मतानुसार काम करना है।

श्री जादवन्त घोटे . अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमें सूचना आयी है उसके अनुसार .

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय धाटे जी जा आप ने कहा उसका मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना है और मैंने अफसोस है कि हम हाउस के एक-एक सदस्य के साथ ऐसी बात हुई। लेकिन मारी चीज का फैसला करने के लिये हम हाउस में यह परम्परा चलती है कि स्पीकर पूरी मन्तव्य लेता है बाहर से और उसके बाद फैसला देता है। इसलिये मैंने उसी परम्परा का पालन किया है।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI SALES TAX (1st & 2nd AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 & STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USO No 1708, DATED 24-11-72 RE. INCOME TAX ARREARS IN BIHAR.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi :—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 4(84)/72-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th January, 1974.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 4(32)/73-Fin. (General) in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th January, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6263/74]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 22(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 29(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 36(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6264/74]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 32(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6265/74]

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the information given in respect of Unstarred Question No. 1708 dated 24-11-1972 by Shri Ramavatar Shastri regarding arrears of income-tax against individuals in Bihar in statement No. VII showing action taken by Government on assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the Sixth Session, Fifth Lok Sabha, laid on the Table on 5-9-1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6266/74]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES FOR 1972-73 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN AIRLINES FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1972-73 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1972-73, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6267/74]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF STC FOR 1972-73 AND EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1972 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(b) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972.

(b) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972

[Shri A. C. George]

along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6268/74]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Jute Products (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 3591 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

(ii) The Export of Paints and allied products (Quality Control and Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 3592 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

(iii) The Export of Rubber Houses (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 3594 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

(iv) The Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 207 in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974.

(v) The Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 208 in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6269/74]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND FIRST REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present the Hundred and first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-fifth Report relating to the

Ministries of Industrial Development and Internal Trade (Department of Industrial Development), Health and Family Planning and Works and Housing (D.D.A.)

MR. SPEAKER : Is there anybody to object to it? He objects to everybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That will be very much welcome, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU KAMALAH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 4th March, 1974, will consist of :

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) General discussion on the Railway Budget for 1974-75.

(3) General discussion on the General Budget for 1974-75.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैंने रखा था कि दो, चार डम में दें। अब यह तो सभी शुरू हो गये हैं, हममें नाटिम देनी पड़ेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उठ ही जायेंगे, और क्या करें।

श्री एस्. एम. बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हम तो वोट करने हैं हफ्ता भर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी चीज को मैं रखूँ बही भाषण का कारण बन जाती है। यह क्या है? एक, दो मिनट के लिये सभी कहिये कि क्या सूचना है। मैं इसी आर्डर में ले रहा हूँ जिस में मेरे पास इन्फोर्मेशन आती है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : It is nearly three weeks now since Gujarat has been placed under the Pre-

sident's rule and I am sorry to say that in spite of this happening, the people of Gujarat are still suffering very much from inadequate supply of essential commodities.

Only last night I received several telegrams. I would not read all of them. But only one I will read out which is from Mr. P. N. Bhojak, President of the Gujarat State Employees' Federation. He says. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें भाषण नहीं हो सकता ।
इसमें आप कह सकते हैं कि यह बात आनी चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न तो करने दीजिए कि क्या सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर तो बात खत्म नहीं होगी ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I abide by what you say.

I was going to read only a short telegram from Mr. Bhojak which says :

"The Association strongly protests against failure of Central and State Governments to control prices spiralling. Demand immediate and adequate supply of essential commodities. We demand immediate dissolution of the Assembly."

Sir, the people of Gujarat are not getting adequate supplies of essential commodities and the public distribution system needs to be urgently and effectively strengthened. Then there is also the talk of a new wheat policy being implemented in Gujarat. I would like to know how soon will this be implemented. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर पहला ही रहने देते तो ज्यादा इफेक्टिव होता ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I hope that the Government will take some quick action so that the people's difficulties will be relieved very soon.

67 LSS/73—7

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : With your permission, I would like to raise the question of the Doctors' strike in Delhi and its repercussions throughout the country.

It is a matter of regret that no decision has yet been taken by the Government, although it is evident from the papers that some decision has been taken about the grant of a non-practising allowance to the doctors which has not been implemented.

I would take advantage of the Prime Minister's presence in the House to appeal to her and through her, to the Minister of Health to start negotiations once again and see that the doctors' strike comes to an end.

I would also like to raise, with your permission, the issue of the strike by 22,000 junior engineers in U.P. When the Prime Minister visited Kanpur and other places, they met her in a delegation and requested her to see that the Chief Minister intervened immediately. Since the Centre is also concerned in this, I would request you and through you the Prime Minister that she should intervene in the matter and see that the Chief Minister settles this matter, after getting a majority at least, so that the strike comes to an end.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contair) : I would like to draw the attention of Government to a report that has appeared in the press to effect that Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar, one of the important leaders of the ruling Congress in West Bengal has made an allegation on the floor of the West Bengal Assembly that the Chief Minister is in possession of a police file. . .

MR. SPEAKER : How can this come here ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is very important.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : It cannot be a subject matter of discussion here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It relates to corruption charges against twelve MLAs...

MR. SPEAKER : We are now concerned with next week's business in this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : and also levy notice to 206 members, none of whom complied with it. On this basis, he made an allegation on the floor of the House I would request Government to say whether Government consider this a fit case to institute a CBI inquiry into the allegations and charges against the twelve MLAs and also the 206 MLAs who have refused to comply with the levy notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Member will please be relevant. Dr. Karni Singh, your name is not here. You have not sent advance intimation.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I want to make a submission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : When openly corruption charges are made, do I not have the right to demand that the CBI should inquire into them?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I only want to repeat a request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Some of the items on the agenda accepted by the Business Advisory Committee have been pending. The Sugar Commission's report is submitted. We would like a discussion on it.

Then very often, when we put questions on the international monetary system and reform, very vague answers are given saying that the matter is under consideration. In order that our view points should be known to the Ministers who attend the international conferences, this issue of international monetary reforms should be discussed in the House. The Business Advisory Committee should give priority to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Karni Singh is again rising. I have not got any intimation from you in advance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I gave intimation to you about complaints that we have received from Orissa and U.P. regarding malpractices. . .

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have got a telegram. If you like, I can lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In U.P., bundles of ballot paper. . .

MR. SPEAKER : No, not here. Go to the Election Commissioner.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : मंत्री महोदय ने अगले सप्ताह का कार्यक्रम रखा है। इस सदन में गृह मंत्री जी ने और प्रधान मंत्री जब गृह मंत्री थीं तब उन्होंने भी यह कहा था कि दल बदल का जो विधेयक है उसको हम शीघ्र लाने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस विधेयक को आप कब लाएंगे और कब उस पर हाउस में चर्चा आएगी? प्रधान मंत्री के पास जब गृह मंत्रालय था उस समय भी उन्होंने इसके बारे में घोषणा की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसको कब लाएंगे?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह अच्छी बात है कि रेल मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं। मेरे पास डिविजनल रेलवे एम्प्लायज कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी, धनबाद का एक तार आया है। इसको थोड़ा सा मैं पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे पर बहस आ रही है, बोल लेना।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

**"SERIOUS DISCONTENTMENT
PREVAILING FOR POLICE
LATHI CHARGE ON STAFF
ON 25TH INSTANT INSIDE D.
S. OFFICE BUILDING, DHAN-**

**BAD AND WANTON ARREST
OF THIRTY-TWO PERSONS
FROM OFFICE PREMISES
IMMEDIATE UNCONDITION-
AL RELEASE OF ARRESTED
PERSONS DEMAND**

**NIKHIL MAJUMDAR
DIVISIONAL RAILWAY"**

**EMPLOYEES COORDINATION
COMMITTEE, DHANBAD**

एम्प्लोयीज कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी, धनबाद का जो यह तार है अगर यह सही है तो जो लोग वहां शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की मांगों के समर्थन में दस घण्टे की ह्यूटी करने तथा अभी भी जो जेलों में बन्द हैं उन्हें रिहा करने या जिन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है और वह वापिस नहीं ली गई है और के० सी० राय चौधरी, जोनल सैन्ट्रली भाल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्ज एसोसिएशन का इटर डिविजनल ट्रांसफर किया गया है उसको लेकर शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया। क्या इसकी जांच आप करेंगे और वक्तव्य देंगे? रेल मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि वह कुछ बताएं।

आई०टी०डी०सी० के मातहत पब्लिक सैक्टर में अशोका और अकबर होटल हैं। दोनों में बंतेनमानों में फर्क है। इस फर्क को लेकर वहां एजीटेशन चल रहा है और बहुत से लोगों को, उनके नेताओं को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय हम लोगों को क्या कुछ बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे। आई० टी० डी०सी० के मातहत होटलों में यह जो घोटाला चल रहा है उस पर अवश्य मंत्री महोदय को प्रकाश डालना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमबे : आपको याद होगा पिछली लोक सभा में मैंने दिल्ली के एक अध्यापक का मामला उठाया था, श्री जावेद अलम का जिन को व्यवस्थापकों ने इस बिना पर हटा दिया था कि उसने एक हिन्दू लड़की से शादी की। आज खबर आई है कि होशियारपुर जिले के महिला

पुर कसबे के एक कालेज में एक जाट जाति की महिला ने एक हरिजन युवक से शादी की है दोनों उस कालेज में प्रोफेसर थे और इसीलिए दोनों को बरतारफ कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस मामले को शीघ्रतः कास्ट और गैड्यूल्ड ट्राइज कमेटी के पास भेजें, या प्रधान मंत्री इसके बारे में कोई वक्तव्य देंगी जांच करके क्योंकि यह मामला केवल राज्य का नहीं है बल्कि हरिजनों का मामला इसमें आ जाता है। बहुत ज्यादा दुष्प्रवहार इन दोनों के साथ किया गया है। इसलिए इसके बारे में मैं सफाई चाहता हूं।

हम एक असें से मांग कर रहे हैं कि एक कमीशन और अगर इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के सामने जो एक असें से है और अंतिम रिपोर्ट भी शायद आ गई है या आने वाली है उस पर चर्चा हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह में इन दोनों में से किसी एक विषय पर बहस करने का क्या आप हम लोगों को मौका देंगे। हमारे सारे प्रस्ताव आपके सामने हैं और आपने उनको स्वीकार भी किया है।

कर्नाटक असेम्बली ने एक जमीन सुधार के बारे में विधेयक पास किया था। उसको राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिए उनके पास भेजा गया था। इसको छः महीने से अधिक बीत गए हैं। चुनावों के अन्तर पर जमीनी सुधारों के बारे में बहुत सारे आश्वासन दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन क्या बजह है कि महाराष्ट्र का कानून जो आपके पास पड़ा हुआ है और कर्नाटक का कानून भी छः महीने से आपके विचाराधीन है, अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार अपना निर्णय नहीं कर पाई है? क्या इसके बारे में कोई खुलासा होगा? निर्धारित नीतियों के अनुसार अगर कानून नहीं है तो जैसे केरल एजुकेशन बिल के बारे में राष्ट्रपति ने किया था उसी तरह से यहां भी करेंगे और गर्वनर की माफर्त कर्नाटक असेम्बली के पास इसको भेजेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद।

श्री मधु लिमबे : क्या सरकार की ओर से इस अन्तर्जातीय शादी के बारे में कुछ कहा जायेगा? उन को नौकरी से टा दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माहिलपुर में यह एक ग्राइवेट इन्स्टीट्यूशन है। उससे पता लगाया जायेगा कि क्या हुआ है ?

श्री बाल सिंह और (भटिजा) : वे दोनों प्रोफेसर हैं और एम०ए० हैं। उन्होंने अपनी मर्जी से शादी कर ली है और उनको निकाल दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात यहाँ आये उस का वेरिफिकेशन तो करना होगा। उसके बारे में इनफॉर्मेशन तो लेनी होगी।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय सुरतगढ़ फार्म में कृषि मजदूरों पर हमला किया गया है उनको मारा गया है और उन पर अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं। उन के तार आये हैं कि वे लोग 4 मास से हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं। जरा निवेदन है कि कृषि मंत्री इसमें हस्तक्षेप करें, उन अत्याचारों को रोका जाये और इस बारे में बयान दिया जाये।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Probably my hon. friend Shri Kachwai who raised the point about the Anti-defection Bill, is not aware that it is already before the Joint Committee. Regarding other matters, so far as they are relevant to the business before the House, I shall faithfully convey them to my colleagues. . .

(Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब श्री पन्त गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने घोषणा की थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बिल इस हाउस की कमेटी के सामने है उसके बारे में मिनिस्टर माह्व क्या कहेंगे ?

So far as these matters concern the Business Advisory Committee, they will be put there; so far as other matters are concerned, they will be conveyed to the Ministries concerned.

12.23 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a wide-ranging debate reflecting not only the mood of the House but the mood of the country. There has, perhaps understandably, been much talk of the people's anger and hunger. Unfortunately hunger has been an old companion of the Indian people. And it was to eliminate hunger and injustice that we fought for Swaraj and we are now struggling for socialism. It is true that in the last few months the difficulties of our people have been aggravated because of price increases and scarcity of essential commodities which are themselves due to a variety of factors, domestic as well as foreign. I am not one to shirk responsibility, nor have I done so. Government may have made mistakes, and this would not be unnatural in view of the vast size of our problems and our crises. While focussing attention on them, would it be right or honest to ignore the magnitude of the challenges which have confronted us during the last few years and what we have been able to achieve in spite of challenges and difficulties ?

The question before us, here in Parliament and in front of the country, is how to face the crisis, how to lighten these burdens. Can this be done merely through anger, by giving vent to helplessness and by condoning violence and encouraging violence ? Or through a sense of responsibility and through grim determination to act ? I think the President's Address reflects this determination and sense of responsibility, and I am glad that this was also the tone of most of the speeches from this side of the House.

I should like to deal with some of the points raised by members. Quotations from English literature enliven our debates. But when quoting figures, there should be greater regard for accuracy and relevance.

For instance, what is one to make of the statement of the hon. Member opposite, and I quote his words "In the 1942 Quit India Movement the British could not take more than 12 lives". He and we were in opposite sides during the Quit India Movement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I stand by them.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have taken this from the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have taken this from very reliable documents.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no other reliable document than the printed records of the House. Anyway, he and we were on opposite sides during the Quit India Movement. Still, I did not imagine that there would be an Indian today to speak approvingly of the moderation of our foreign rulers. The string of miscellaneous figures which he flung at us, rather indiscriminately, seems to be of the same order of accuracy.

We have been accused of dictatorship. The House is fully aware of the effusion and some of the antics of the hon. Members which we witness here. They are ample evidence of our tolerance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I stand by the figures I have given. Let the hon. Prime Minister contradict them. Do not try to mislead the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The same member misquoted me as having claimed some advantages for dictatorship. Far from condoning dictatorial rule, I was stating the case for democracy. Some peoples' statements have appeared in the newspapers. I was answering the recent statements which seemed to indicate a loss of faith in democracy. I had stated, as I have done on many occasions, that although democracy by its very nature is a slower process, it is a process which strengthens the people as a whole, and that

we as a party and as a country are deeply committed to the democratic process.

The most astounding statement of all was made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It is the substance, if it can be so-called, not the fact of making a statement, that I call astounding. There was a lot of thunder but no truth and no attempt at any serious assessment of what is happening in India or abroad.

Taking Shri Vajpayee's statement regarding the elections to its logical conclusion, one would have to decide that there should be no elections, for then there would be no expenses, and this from one who is advocating fresh elections in Gujarat straight way. His statement that I have told any group of people that Uttar Pradesh would not get adequate Central aid if the people did not vote for the Congress, I would call very mischievous, malicious, politically motivated and entirely false.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कच्छबाय (मुरैना) : आपने कहा है । अखबारों में आया है ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have always said—I think I speak quite distinctly—I have very distinctly stated in numerous meetings the disadvantages—I consider them disadvantages—of a coalition Ministry, especially one which does not approve of Plan, as passed and agreed to. For instance, certain parties have openly declared that they do not believe in heavy industries. Is this in the interests of U.P.? I put forward my point of view. At no stage have I said that this would make any difference. In fact, on the contrary, I have specifically stated that we have always helped any Government, regardless of party, once it is elected and is in power. The Centre has the same relationship with them as with any other Government. But if a Government basically disapproves of our policy, as some Governments and people have done in the past, then our assistance is not very useful to them. They may not want that type of help also.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Any-way, the question does not arise now.

श्री हुकूम खान कलबाय : कांग्रेस के गलावा और कोई सरकार बनायेगा तो सहायता नहीं मिलेगी केन्द्र से, यह साफ कहा है आपने।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जी नहीं, मैंने नहीं कहा है।

His paper may have reported it. It is its usual misreporting.

Shri Vajpayee was perhaps so absorbed in his own eloquence that he forgot that he was not still addressing an election meeting in U.P. but he was here with us in Parliament. While some other Members of his party have complained of my blaming the Opposition or some of the Opposition parties for exploiting the people's discontent and troubles, Shri Vajpayee was honest enough in this one case in asserting that his party considers it their moral duty to mobilise public discontent. Now, in normal circumstances, it is the right of the Opposition to try and use discontent for their own purposes and their own advantage. The point that I made was not that they should not do so but merely that in the present situation, the economic crisis through which the country is passing is not a normal one. It is not a question of party; it is not even a question which affects the Government. It is a national crisis which affects millions of our people. If the Opposition hits the Government, it is understandable. We do not object, and we are able to put up with their hits. But in the present crisis, there is no doubt that these various agitations have hit the people and have, therefore, increased their suffering.

The Jan Sangh has made a fine art of distortion and of making false statements with great flourish. Shri Vajpayee has also misquoted me as saying,—and again, I quote; these are his words, not my words—

“Muslims should not divide themselves as they will grow weaker if they do.”

I have not used these particular words and what I said was in a particular context, when I spoke about Muslims standing together. It was in the same sense as I said that developing countries, for instance, should stand together. At the same meeting, I stated clearly that votes should be given on the basis of policies and programmes and not for individuals or according to one's religion or caste.

Speaking of the writing on the wall, in this debate, it seemed to be a favourite phrase of many speakers. Perhaps, they had discussed it together, I do not know. But we know that what is happening in Gujarat is a rehearsal of what is being planned on a larger scale. The democratic processes for which Shri Vajpayee was arguing here are being subverted by his partymen in Gujarat. From the speeches of the hon. Members of the Opposition it would seem as if the beginning and the end of life are concerned with who is in power, who is going to come into power or who is going to be removed from power. My own thinking, training and inclination is very different. To me it is more important what I stand for and what I struggle for, regardless of any question of winning or losing. If the people throw me out, I shall accept it with good grace. But I shall not give up the policies or the ideals which I consider right, for which I must continue fighting, regardless of position or lack of it, of people's praise or misunderstanding.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Shiv Sena.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Muslim League.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Shamim thinks that the parliamentary system is becoming isolated from the people. Would it not be more correct to say that some MPs are getting isolated from the masses? Surely the people who have gone to the polls in their millions in the last few days cannot be accused of having lost faith in the system.

However, I do agree with him entirely about the dangers of communalism and casteism. These have to be fought with all our strength; and all those who hold the same view should get together, and combine their strength to do so. I can assure him that we have not made unprincipled alliances with communal parties or with others...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What about the Muslim League?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have explained about the Muslim League before...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal and in Kerala.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When this happened, which was many years ago, first, this matter was gone into and explained to the public. I did not think then, and I do not think that the Muslim League as it functioned in Kerala was acting in any communal way...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about West Bengal?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:...they lived in amity with others and they did not preach communalism. This is the point, that they neither preached nor practised communalism.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : कोया माहज जी तो उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यक्ष है ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have spoken about this in U. P., now that they are trying to bring the Muslim League flag in the north. In the north, the Muslim League has played an entirely different role and that role cannot be ignored. But because of that, we cannot blame the Kerala Muslim League. So far as the past is concerned, this matter had been gone into in depth before the Congress split.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about West Bengal in 1971? It is a story of 'Heads I win, tails you lose'.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Morarji Desai has spoken in the House after a long interval. Although I do not agree with most of his remarks, I was glad to note that his words were not coloured by the bitterness which we had noticed on some earlier occasions. Had he been in the House, I would have given him my birth-day greetings. But I find that I got mixed up about the dates, because his birth-day is on the 29th, which we have missed this year.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has no birth-day this year.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is what I was saying. I had calculated it was the 29th February....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He grows once in four years.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is how he can stay so young. I have been accused of many failings, but never so far of lack of courtesy, nor indeed do I think that I have been guilty of it. Shri Desai has accused us of ridiculing the suggestions of the Opposition. I am not sure who he means when he talks about the Opposition.

The main Opposition here, as we know, is the CPM. I do not know if Shri Desai has changed his politics. He used to be quite violently in words, of course,—opposed to the CPM point of view. It is not we, but the different Opposition parties and groups which ridicule and contradict each other.

Shri Morarji Desai also spoke of my blaming or our blaming the official machinery. I should like to distinguish between the individuals in the administration and the system. I have always stated that while there are dedicated and efficient officials, the structure of our administration is an outdated one. Many suggestions have been made by the Administrative Reforms Commission. In fact, we are still looking at some. I find that every now and then some other suggestions

which have been processed, are brought before us. Many of these suggestions have been acted upon. But they have not really made any difference. What is needed is not patchwork or a small change here and there but more basic transformation, which is not easy to do. My own view remains that it is a necessary thing to do.

On every possible occasion, there is talk of corruption. When Shri Morarji Desai was in Government, he disapproved of the habit of making sweeping charges of corruption. He now chooses to brand the whole system as corrupt and the whole nation as corrupt. It is certainly deplorable that corruption which was so widely prevalent in feudal and colonial days should continue to exist now when we are free. But we all know that during periods of growth and change, frailties of human nature often come to the surface. In a situation of shortages and scarcities, the temptation of what the Americans might call making 'a fast buck' seems to be irresistible to some people. In the capitalist system, where the acquisitive instincts are encouraged by competition, this tendency is much more marked and has even been elevated into a business ethics.

But even in non-capitalist systems, they have not been able to entirely eradicate this evil. That, of course, is no reason for us to be complacent or to tolerate such obvious anti-social behaviour. We must remove it. Many people who indulge in anti-social acts are discovered and dealt with. But I agree with the hon. Members that we should be far more prompt, thorough and strict in dealing with them. There are also allegations which are baseless.

The ultimate solution lies in removing shortages and scarcities. Greater production, particularly of articles of daily consumption and more equitable distribution will improve the situation. We must also curb the desire to imitate other modes of life and we must all try to create an atmosphere where, on the one hand, temptation is lessened and, on the other hand,

anti-social acts are disapproved by the neighbours and the community at large.

Shri Morarji Desai has made a comparison between the drought years of 1965-66 and the one we have gone through during the last two years. The manner in which he has added up the foodgrains output may create some confusion. I am afraid, these simple arithmetical comparisons are not very meaningful. For example, he has completely ignored the fact that between the two droughts, the population of India increased by 85-90 millions and that, while in the earlier drought we had to deal with Bihar alone, this time we had to maintain programmes of relief works in five States on a very intensive scale and in several others on a lesser scale. He has ignored the fact that we did not ask for concessional food imports or relief from abroad. I should like to remind the House that in the 1966 drought, 19 million tonnes of foodgrains were imported while this time we imported only 4 million tonnes and that too on commercial terms.

The internal procurement in 1972-73 totals 16 million tonnes as against 8 million tonnes in the two years of the earlier drought. While all this was happening, we terminated the PL 480 assistance and, at the same time, we had to provide food aid to our neighbours. All these are measures of self-help for which the people and the Government deserve a word of praise, not cynical condemnation.

During the drought this time, an intensive public distribution system was organised and considerable quantities of foodgrains to the tune of 22 million tonnes in the two years were distributed. This has been acknowledged all over the world. The allocations were somewhat reduced only after the last kharif harvest. Even now, over 8 lakh tonnes are being distributed every month. What has happened is that because of the general rise in prices and the big difference between the prices of Government-distributed grain and the grain in the open market and because of the existence of a wide net-work of public

distribution arrangements, the demand on it has not come down even after a good harvest as used to happen in earlier years.

Yesterday, I spoke about increase in production and the prospects this year. So I am not going into the details. I should like to say that the improvement in the working of public enterprises is particularly noteworthy. They turned the corner in 1972-73 and their performance this year is expected to be much better both as regards the quantum of production as well as the profits. This reassures us in our faith in the efficiency of the public sector as an instrument of growth.

Yesterday, my colleague, the Finance Minister presented the Budget. It is an anti-inflationary budget designed to stimulate production in essential sectors. The deficit has been kept low. The situation will be kept under constant watch and Government will see to it that the deficit is not allowed to increase. The Union Government and the State Governments must, of course, exercise stringent financial discipline. The Budget is only one of the instruments to deal with the situation. Other instruments will also be used in the effort to stabilise our economy.

Many members spoke of Gujarat with understandable pain and sorrow which I fully share. There was a complaint that the reference to Gujarat in the President's Address was too brief. But I am sure that members will understand that the situation was such a fast-changing one that it was not lack of concern that kept this reference short but merely the desire not to say anything which might aggravate the situation. When emotions are aroused, even a well-meant sentiment or word can be misconstrued or quoted out of context and can aggravate the trouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Dissolve the Assembly there. That is what we want now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गुजरात जा कर लोगों को सान्त्वना दे कर आइये ।

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : एक बार वहाँ जा कर देखिये, सब ठीक हो जायगा ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is why, only the very essential minimum was mentioned, namely, the need to join hands to restore normalcy.

An hon. Member opposite remarked about my not going there, saying that perhaps I was afraid. This is another failing of which I have never been accused. Never has there been cause for such accusation either. May I tell him that, several times, I was on the point of dashing there, but the advice was that my going would not help; it would aggravate the situation. One goes only if there is a possibility of soothing the emotions, of bringing people together; but if one's going is to sharpen differences and aggravate the situation, then I am sure that hon. members will agree that, even though one's heart may be there and one may be wanting to go there, one has to postpone going. There is no doubt that there has been much suffering due to scarcity and also much suffering due to the rioting, the firing and the situation which has emerged because of all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About dissolution of the Assembly, we want to hear from you. If you choose to keep silent, then we will think that you want to keep this dummy Assembly which does not enjoy the confidence of the people.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : My sympathy is with all those who have suffered. I have expressed my condolences and deep sympathy with the families of the bereaved, my sympathy with all those who have been injured or who have suffered from loss of property. We should also spare a word of sympathy for the police, who are also people and who, as I said the other day, are also sons of Gujarat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिसको क्षति पहुँची है, जिनके लोग मरे हैं, उनको मुआवजा देना चाहते हैं—ऐसी घोषणा भी कर दीजिये ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It has been said that Gujarat's case was one of spontaneous combustion of the people's anger expressing itself. Part is certainly true, but alongside it, other elements have been added. An Opposition Member of parliament spoke to me about the attack on banks and said that the manner in which a particular bank had been destroyed was done in a most professional manner. I doubt if any of the teachers and students who were in the struggle had this type of expertise. Obviously, somebody else is also involved. It is the high-minded and idealistic students and teachers who took the lead, who ought to realise that, perhaps without their knowing it, the situation is being exploited by others. From the reports we get, there seems to be a deep design at work and fascist methods are being used by coercive forces which want to subvert the entire system.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Like Gaikhata.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Teachers and students are the people who are the most concerned about tomorrow. That is why we say that today they must think deeply about the nature of the society and the system they want to build in Gujarat and in the country. Do they want to have a system where violence will call the tune? That is what has happened before when the idealistic urges of young people have been exploited and cleverly manipulated by various sinister organisations. A strange situation has arisen. The situation in Gujarat was complicated enough, but now we find that lots of people are jumping on to the band-wagon—even the very ones against whom the anger of the Gujarat people was first expressed. So, it is time for all thinking people to pause and consider the situation from all angles.

Our intentions are quite clear. We want peace. We want sanity. We want order in the State. We want a calm atmosphere in which the administration

can fulfil its essential task of supplying the essential commodities and needs—as Shri Mavalankar was requesting just now. But, in the present situation, it is extremely difficult to do so. The shops of small shop-keepers have been burnt. Whatever rations or other goods that were there, were all destroyed. It is impossible to replenish those stocks and they are afraid to do so even if they had a place to put them in. I am not saying that this is the whole of the situation. Obviously, in a speech like this, I cannot go into details. I am merely pointing out that the situation is far more complex than it seems on the surface. (*Interruptions*). What is needed is a frame of mind in which all suggestions can be discussed and discussions can take place without anger, bitterness or re-crimination.

Many people have made the demand for dissolution. I have already explained that we are not against dissolution on principle or as a matter of policy. It is not a question of policy. But the point is whether it can be accepted under coercion when many MLAs are being intimidated to resign or when we see sudden somersaults which we cannot take for a genuine change of heart. Stories have appeared in the newspapers. An MLA's son was kidnapped and he was told that unless he resigns, the boy would not be returned. Then there are stories of people's houses being burnt. There are stories that when one or two MLAs came to Delhi, their families frantically telephoned, 'You have gone away, the children and we are being threatened. Please come back'. Naturally, they did go back. (*Interruptions*). I have they did. These are some of the factors which we must all discuss before we take any final decision.

We should also like to have a clearer understanding of what is to come after. Some groups which demand dissolution have expressed themselves against our entire system of elections and against parliamentary democracy itself. In all conscience, this is either too naive or there is some method in this sort of madness.

Why don't we give the people in general the opportunity to go about their work? Then we can sit down, to discuss all aspects of the matter. President's rule will remain in force so long as it is necessary. It is obviously not possible to instal any government in the State nor have we any intention of doing so.

I want to say a word about the brief but very refreshing speech of Shri Ranabhadur Singh, who lifted us above all the problems and difficulties, of today into the realm of fundamental thought of what he called Greeko-Roman political thought. He wanted Parliament to discuss the issue to see how far this old European tradition, was relevant not just to India; but to whole world, I must say I enjoyed his speech. It would make an interesting debate if hon. Members would like to have it here.

Shri Madhu Limaye raised a point which has nothing to do with the President's Address, But I should like to deal with it, with your permission, Sir. This is about inter-caste marriages. He knows, and I presume the House knows, that I have very strong feelings on this question I believe that such marriages should be encouraged and commended and the young couple congratulated. It is a matter of sorrow that they should have to suffer for it. I do not know the facts, but if it is true they have been dismissed only for this reason, we have to look into it. If the institution, is a private one, I don't know what we can do. But we certainly will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The private institution should be taken over.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I don't think taking over institutions is the answer to all problems.

On a previous occasion also I have said to the House that all matters concerning Harijans and so on which come under the purview of the Centre—although incidents take place in the States—can be dealt with

only with the cooperation of the opposition, regarding what attitude to take, how much the Centre can interfere and so on. We cannot do this by ourselves. Some Governments are Congress Governments, although that does not mean that they listen to us more than the others do. But even so, some are ours and some are not ours. If we can all come to an understanding, then we shall be in a better position to enforce our decisions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Does that apply to the Shiv Sena's doings in Maharashtra also? Can the Centre do anything about it, because they are State Government matters?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : An ally of the Congress.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It was not an ally of the Congress.

SHRI PILOO MODY : An employee of the Congress.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Neither an employee nor an ally. It is a phenomenon which is very dangerous to the unity of the country. It has tarnished the fair name of Bombay as one of our most beautiful, cosmopolitan, progressive cities. We are all interested in ensuring that such tendencies, any parochial, communal tendencies, should be curbed.

I now come to international matters. The President's Address has reiterated our desire to enter into negotiations with Pakistan to implement the remaining parts of the Simla Agreement. The recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan, as expected, has been widely welcomed as a step towards further normalisation on the sub-continent. There will soon be tripartite talks to devise further measures of co-operation. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh, as you may have seen in the papers, will be here later this month. I am sure he will receive a very warm welcome. Very recently we have had the privilege of welcoming President Sadat, Sardar Naim

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

and the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates. I should like particularly to draw attention to our growing economic relations with Iraq and Iran.

13 hrs.

As regards military bases, I do not wish to enlarge on this theme, but I shall touch upon it because I have spoken about it outside the House.

Military bases and the accumulation of arms around us have caused us concern and focussed attention on the need for constant vigil. Despite the detente which we so warmly welcomed, we find that tensions are still building up and new dangers are lurking. This does not mean that we, as a nation, should be afraid of anything that is happening outside. It does mean that we must concentrate on stabilising our economy and achieving greater discipline as a people. These are basic to national strength and to energise our people to meet the great challenges which confront us and, which, even if we overcome the present difficulties, with the whole changing world, will always present some crisis, some dangers to us and, unless, we are vigilant and strong enough to face them, we will not be able to hold our own.

This is a time of trial and testing of our capacity to bear hardships and sacrifice, rather than succumbing to a defeatist attitude which, I am afraid, many of us, on both sides of the House, sometimes are given to. Let us combine to promote self-confidence and determination. And now that there are no major elections immediately round the corner, it may be more easy to do so.

I request all of you. We have quarrelled, we have fought and we should always have differences of opinion, there will always be differences on major issues—but when we realize what challenges we are facing, not only within the country but in the international sphere, is it not time for us to seek some common ground, as we

did during the war and the Bangladesh crisis, where we can say that on these major issues we shall cooperate and attempt to find a solution?

We have done so before; I know that it is possible. So, the only thing is to have the will and the desire. I personally do not think that there is any danger or difficulty which the Indian people cannot face with courage.

In our long history, we have had many dark periods, but we have come through them and we have emerged without being in any way debased or humbled. This is the time when all the inner resources of the country are needed, all our unity is needed, to face the present crisis. I am sure that if we do face it unitedly, this is a period of opportunity. This is an opportunity in a very practical sense also. I think this has been stated in the House, with regard to exports and so on, that in spite of all the international difficulties, it is a period when we could increase our exports and make more money and therefore have more to help the people.

(interruptions).

It is one thing for a person to be acquisitive and it is another for the people as a whole to want to have the resources to undertake various essential programmes. So, I am not talking of the type of acquisitiveness which, the hon. Member, Shri Mody, has in mind. I am not talking of something which we want to keep in banks, but that which will go immediately to the people in the shape of productive, creative programmes which can improve conditions.

AN HON. MEMBER : Oil.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, oil is part of creative programme just now.

Sir, I thank the hon. Members for listening so patiently to me. Even Shri Jyotirmoy Bose is much tamer than he has

usually been. I hope that this remark will not be a provocation to him.

I commend that the Motion of Thanks to the President be accepted by the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendments to vote.

First, I shall put Shri N. Sreekantan Nair's amendment, namely amendment No. 1.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived. Division No. 3]

13.13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 2 to 55 by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi to vote.

AYES

Amendments Nos. 2 to 55 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 57 to 68 by Shri Mohamed Koya to vote.

Amendments Nos. 57 to 68 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Shri C. K. Chandrappan's amendments to vote.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : (Telli-cherry) : I would like to have division on amendment No. 94.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case, I shall put amendments Nos. 84 to 93 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 84 to 93 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 94 to vote.

The question is :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Govern-

ment will take steps to ban semi-fascist and para-military organisations like Shiv Sena and R.S.S. which are threatening the very unity of the country and nation." (94)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chinnaraji, Shri C. K.
Durairasu, Shri A.
George, Shri Varkey
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohauraj
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
*Nimbalkar, Shri
Pillai, Sri R. Balakrishna
*Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Ulaganambi, Shri K. P.

*Wrongly voted for AYES

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
 Fheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantaro
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dharma, Shri Mohan
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Gill, Shri Mobinder Singh
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasabeb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hanada, Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Peje, Shri S. L.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Kaghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Kaut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Sbatri, Shri Sheopujan
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 24 ; Noes 173.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 95 and 96.

Amendments Nos. 95 and 96 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 97 to 107 and 164 to 168 by Shri K. S. Chavda.

Amendments Nos. 97 to 107 and 164 to 168 were put and negatived.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I would press my amendment No. 108 to a division ; the other amendments may be put to a voice vote.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा आये, अर्थात्:-

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने या कम से कम उन्हें स्थिर करने के लिए कोई सुनिश्चित या ठोस उपायों के संबन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (108)

The Lok Sabha divided :

* The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan ;

NOES : Sarvashri Nimbalkar and K. Ramakrishna Reddy.

Division No. 4]

[13.17 hrs. Bheeshmadev, Shri M.

AYES

Balakrishnan, Shri K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Eosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 * Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Durairasu, Shri A.
 Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingh Rao
 George, Shri Varkey
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Joseph, Shri M. M.
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri H. N.
 Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Ulaganambi, Shri K. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Laschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Feshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavde, Shri B. R.

* Wrongly voted for AYES.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kunder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mundal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munshi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radha Bai A.

Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Kaut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sokhl, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vekaria, Shri

Division No. 5]

[13.20 hrs.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

AYES

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

Balakrishnan, Shri K.

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Das, Shri R. P.

Ayes 28; Noes 176.

George, Shri Varkey

The motion was negatived.

Gopalan, Shri A. K.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 109—151, 179—220, 300—314 and 513—530 by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to vote.

Gowder, Shri J. Matha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Joseph, Shri M. M.

Amendments Nos. 109 to 151, 179 to 220, 300 to 314 and 513 to 530 were put and negatived.

Kiruttinan, Shri Tha

Limaye, Shri Madhu

MR. SPEAKER : Then there are the amendments of Shri Mavalankar.

Manjhi, Shri Bhola

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I request you to have a division on amendment No. 152.

Mohammad Ismail, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri H. N.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. The question is :

Pillai, Shri R. Balkrishna

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

“but regret the failure of the Government to advise the President to dissolve forthwith the Gujarat Legislative Assembly” 152.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Ulaganambi, Shri K. P.

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

The Lok Sabha divided :

**Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

NOES: Shri K. Chikkalingaiah.

**Wrongly voted for AYES.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhuttan Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Engti, Shri Biren
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingh Rao
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patnaik, Shri Banamali

Peje, Shri S. L.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saksena, Prof. S. L.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafee, Shri A.
 Shahnuwaz Khan, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalkar, Shri Amarnath
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR SPEAKER : The result* of the division is Ayes 23; Noes 171.

The Motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 153—163, 503—512 and 643—666 by Shri Mavalankar to vote.

Amendments Nos 153 to 163, 503 to 512 and 643 to 666 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Krishna Kumari,—absent. I shall put her amendment Nos. 169—175 and 270—272 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 169 to 175 and 270 to 272 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES : Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan;

NOES : Sarvashri J. B. Patnaik, Nageswara Rao, R. P. Yadav and Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to have a division on my amendment No. 235 which relates to unemployment.

NOES

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I shall now put amendment Nos. 222—234 by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to vote.

Amendments Nos. 222 to 234 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no reference in the Address to the problem of alarming growth in the incidence of unemployment and under-employment as if the problem does not exist.” (235)

The Lok Sabha Divided :

Division No. 6]

[13.22 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R. P.
George, Shri Varkey
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Joseph, Shri M. M.
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Ulaganambi, Shri K. P.

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri

Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiiah, Shri D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parasbar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.

Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saksena, Prof. S. I.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri R. P.

Division No. 7]

[13.25 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Das, Shri R. P.
Durairasu, Shri A.
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingh
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Ulaganambi, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the division is: Ayes 22; Noes 174.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 236 to 240 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 236 to 240 were put and negatived

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I want a division on my amendment No. 243.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need for allotting more quota to Rajasthan for increasing the rationed quota of food-stuffs in Northern Rajasthan from 3 Kilograms a month to the original 8 Kilograms a month." (243).

The Lok Sabha divided

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsingh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhatten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri

Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gravitt, Shri T. H.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshiah, Shri D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Surojini
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Munsli, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saksena, Prof. S. L.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri

Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dyal
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 18; Noes 174

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Dr. Karni Singh and Shri A. K. Gopalan;

NOES : Shrimati Premalabai Chavan and Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 241, 242, 244 and 245 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 241, 242, 244 and 245 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments of Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande to the vote of the House, namely, 246 to 269, 273 to 299, 372 to 408, 464 to 502 and 539 to 622.

Amendments Nos. 246 to 269, 273 to 299, 372 to 408, 464 to 502 and 539 to 622 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 323 to 347 and 531 to 538 by Shri D. Deb.

Amendments Nos. 323 to 347 and 531 to 538 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Shri Samar Mukherjee's amendments Nos. 416 to 441.

Amendments Nos. 416 to 441 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 623 to 632, by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to vote.

Amendments Nos. 623 to 632 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 633 to 639 by Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan.

Amendments Nos. 633 to 639 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put the main motion to the House.

The question is :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Dr. Karni Singh and Shri A. K. Gopalan;

NOES : Shrimati Premalabai Chavan and Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

[Mr. Speaker].

deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February 1974."

The motion was adopted.

13.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ESSO (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We take up the Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Bill. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BAROAH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of Esso Eastern Inc. in relation to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring coordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by Esso Eastern Inc. and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

It has been the desire of the overwhelming majority of the hon. Members of this House that foreign oil companies have out-

lived their utility and that they should be brought under the control of the Government. It also arises out of the policy of the Government which I have the honour to represent in this House in my Department. The Congress election manifesto also stated that the commanding heights of economy in the country should be under public control.

So far as the oil industry is concerned, it is much too important an industry, much too vital for necessary development of the country and also much too powerful an instrument in the hands of unbridled capitalism that it will be politically wrong and economically also incorrect to leave it in the hands of private companies, much less in the hands of foreign companies. Even the undiluted, unbridled, capitalist countries have also come to the conclusion that in the oil industry, the State must have control, at least partial control, it not full control. Nobody will claim Italy to be a socialist country. In fact, it is ruled by a party which is wedded to capitalism, but one of the biggest public sector companies in the world is owned by the Government of Italy. Then, the National Oil Company of Italy, more popularly known as E.N.I., with its drilling operations, with its pipelines, with its refineries, with its tankers, is one of the biggest oil companies. Similarly, France is not a socialist country at all; it is a country of free enterprise, but they have also almost complete control over their oil industry through their company, Francise Petroleum, and its ancillaries. Even in Great Britain, not less than 49 per cent of British Petroleum is owned by the State. Again, Japan is a capitalist country, but in Japan the oil companies are under the control of the Government of Japan. So, for a country like ours which has accepted socialism as its objective, it is necessary to see that our oil industry is amenable to public control. In this country also a major portion of the activities of the oil industry, whether it is refining or exploration, is today in the public sector. So, it is only in accordance

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

with that policy that we have decided to take over this Company. We have decided that 74 per cent of the shares of this Company should be taken over, that the management should be entirely in the hands of the company wholly owned by the Government of India. ESSO will have 26 per cent of the shares, the idea being that, for the time being, for the next few years, we would be continuing to get supplies from them because in the oil world, one does not buy oil from government companies alone, whether it is from Iran or from Saudi Arabia. The major part of our oil comes from Iran and Saudi Arabia, although Iraq is going to be one of our very big suppliers of oil. These two countries function through private companies. The American companies which have their shares in the exploration have had virtually the complete control except that government control is expanding; there also they have wholly owned government companies like Petromin in Saudi Arabia and National Oil Company of Iran. We thought that it would be expedient in the present context of shortage of oil, till such time that we can get oil from government-owned companies, to get supplies of oil from the private companies. There is only one aspect which perhaps may undergo a change because it is a very changing situation in oil industry. We are getting oil from foreign companies at somewhat cheaper price because they continue to get the oil from the oil-producing countries at a cheaper rate. The oil-producing countries continue to have some of the contracts which they had entered into with these oil companies. So, today, there is a dichotomy between the price at which you get from these oil companies and the price at which you get from the national companies. So, in the present context that this is a situation which, if not ideal, would be suitable for the present situation in which we are placed.

Here, it would not have been necessary for us to come to the Parliament to take over an Indian company. A Company registered in India can be bought and sold according to the ordinary laws of the land. But, in this case, we are taking over the

entire gamut of the activities in the oil industry of ESSO, that is to say, refining plus production of Lube oil in which we have 50 per cent interest and also the distribution. Now, so far as the oil refineries are concerned, this is a company which is registered in India. So far as the Lube Oil company is concerned, it is also registered in India. Thus anybody can buy and sell it according to the laws of the land. But the marketing part of the ESSO Company—they have changed the international name from ESSO to Exxon Corporation—it is known as ESSO Eastern Inc. It is not registered in this country, it is incorporated in America and they are expanding their global activity in the field of marketing. Therefore, if you want to take over their assets and business in this country, we can do it only under a law of the land. Therefore, it has been thought proper and regular that it should come before the House as a Bill. That is why I have come before the House. Really, this is a part of the bigger deal which includes the refinery, which includes the lube oil plant. 50 per cent of the Lube Oil plant of this company would be owned by the company and will work under the style and name of Hindustan Petroleum Company and the management would be naturally of that company which would be a wholly Government-owned company.

I do not think there is much room for any controversy here and this, as I said, arises out of the policy which this Government follows, that the commanding heights of the economy should be under public control, particularly, an industry of the style, function and scope of the oil industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of Esso Eastern Inc. in relation to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring co-ordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by Esso Eastern Inc. and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I say, better late than never. But, I have my doubts about certain things which I expect the hon. Minister to see and clarify.

First, let us have a look at the Bill. On page 2—General effect of vesting, it says in sub-clause (2)—clause 4.

"The undertakings referred to in sub-section (1) shall not include the following, namely:—

- * (a) any share held by Esso in the equity capital of Esso Standard or Lube India;
- (b) any trade mark, and any right of Esso to use any trade mark in India, specified in the First Schedule;
- (c) all patents and designs registered in India in the name of Esso..."

Now, I would like the Minister to tell us as to what is exactly meant by this and why this has been allowed when you are taking over the company, lock, stock and barrel as is the impression that you are giving.

Then, there is no mention about the Board of Management. Why is it so?

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 59 it was answered on 13th November 1972.

"Only ESSO have offered *inter alia*, the total sale of their business interests in India."

Total sale, this is what is said; but in the Bill you have kept plenty of it outside...

"Burmah Shell and Caltex, the two other foreign oil companies operating coastal refineries and carrying out marketing business in India have not made such an offer.

ESSO have, in their communication dated 3-10-1972 delivered on 5-10-1972 made the following proposals."

Now, I will not read out the whole thing; I will read out the relevant portions which have given rise to suspicion in our minds.

"Government and ESSO would have proportionate representation on the Board of Management. This means that all Special Resolutions for which a 3/4th majority is required would need ESSO's consent."

This is something very serious. Then it says this and I now come to this sentence:

"Gains due to revaluation of assets will be exempted from taxes in terms of the extant taxation laws."

How is it so? A company operating in this country is there, and you want to exempt them! Will that be legal, will that be moral? Will that be all right? You just have talked about socialism. Is this socialism? Then it says:

"The purchase price can be remitted in equal annual instalments."

You have surrendered. Why should this be so? You are giving them an undertaking that you will exempt them from paying excess profits tax or whatever it is. Payments through remittances will not be barred by your rules of the Reserve Bank of India. What sort of slavery is this, Sir?

I am quoting from an article in which Dr. Tanzer, for whom I have some regard, has said as follows:

"As I understand the situation the reason ESSO seeks to retain 26 per cent of the equity is that under Indian law the minority shareholders with at least 26 per cent of the equity have an effective veto power over the majority shareholders with regard to basic decisions concerning anything other than normal operating conditions of the country.

That is to say, the basic decisions made by the majority shareholders...

...that is, Government hereafter...

...affecting the growth of shrinking of the company, such as capital investment and expansion or capital dis-investment and dissolution require the approval of those minority stockholders holding at least 26 per cent of the equity...

Secondly, with the minority interest in the refinery, ESSO might still have some voice in the crude oil supply decision whereas under 100 per cent Government ownership ESSO obviously would have no voice in this crucial decision."

Now you have allowed them to bypass the direct taxes; you have allowed them to bypass the provisions of the Reserve Bank in the matter of remittance of their assets; you have allowed them to bypass the Indian Company Law by allowing them to retain just 26 per cent which gives them a voting power over majority decision.

Then comes the question of compensation which is again another mysterious thing. This might have been agreed to by the ESSO Legal-aid Society. You might have drafted the preliminary thing but the final vetoing has to be done by them. This is what appears in page 4, section 8:

"For the transfer and vesting in the Central Government under sections 3 and 4 of the right, title and interest of ESSO in relation to its undertakings in India, and for the vesting in the Central Government, under section 5, of the rights specified therein, there shall be paid by the Central Government to ESSO an amount of rupees two crores and fifty-nine lakhs in such instalments and in such manner as is specified in the II Schedule."

We want a clear and categorical answer from the Government. Is it in full and final settlement?

Then, there is a news item dated 28th February. It says:

"The repatriable value of 100 per cent acquisition of the three operations of the American oil company, ESSO, in India, including interests on instalments, works out to about Rs. 21.97 crores.

"The complete acquisition will take place only after seven years. At present the government proposes to acquire 74 per cent shares.

"A provision of Rs. 1.84 crores had been made in the revised estimate for 1973-74 and another sum of Rs. 6.27 crores is made in the budget for 1974-75."

How have you calculated this figure? We want a clear and categorical answer as to what is the full and final compensation for this takeover? As a socialist, Mr. Barooah, kindly tell us why not outright nationalise it? You do not want to annoy these American tycoons. They are teaching you socialism; they are cooperating with you. Therefore, you must allow all your laws to be brushed aside by this kind of repatriation of funds. You took two years to make up your mind, that is, from 1972 to 1974. Now, I want to ask you: what about the other two foreign companies' takeover? If you have the courage to talk about socialism and if you mean business, they should be offered no compensation whatsoever.

Then, Sir, this is what Dr. Tanser said: He has suggested as follows:

"India should nationalise all foreign oil refineries and pay no compensation."

He further says:

"Consideration the enormous profits they have made, these companies deserve no compensation at all. India might look to the examples set by the Chilean Government."

You get cold-feet with regard to the International Copper Company, Mr. Barooah. He also says in his book:

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu].

"The Political Economy of International Oil and the Underdeveloped countries-- The international oil companies have ruthlessly exploited so many other underdeveloped countries where the Governments lack the knowledge of the working of the international oil industry or fail to closely monitor the activities of oil companies. As a result, the people of India were forced to overpay millions of dollars for many years for crude oil and for refined products. This is particularly tragic for a country like India where most of the people are extremely poor so that even a few dollars excess payment by a family would result in a serious reduction in its standard of living."

Mr. Borooah, you have a brunt of brass and feet of clay. (*Interruptions*). Then, in reply to another question regarding amounts transferred by the major foreign oil companies to their principals abroad on account of profits/dividends/gross remuneration during the last four years he replied as follows :

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Esso.	74	15	15	94
Esso Refining.	Nil	Nil	171	284

That means Rs. 378 lakhs. That is the position. Mr. Borooah himself gives all the facilities to take out all in dollars. That is, the bank remittances laws will not apply to them. This is not all. The remittances made by three foreign oil companies during 1967, 1968, and 1969 for ESSO and Esso Refining and Esso (Marketing) are as follows :—

Esso Marketing	In Lakhs
1967	Rs. 2186
1968	„ 2876
1969	„ 2573

In spite of that, Mr. Borooah, the great socialist representing the Congress Party and the Government here must fill their

coffer before they give a parting kick and leave the country. Well, they are not going to leave the country in any case.

15 hrs.

Then, in reply to another question, they had admitted :

"The foreign oil companies have in recent years been making substantial remittances on account of dividends by drawing heavily on their reserves, which were built up on post profits."

And Government have allowed that. Why have they allowed that ?

Now, I shall show you the profits and the reserves have been drained out and the capital has been depleted. I must congratulate Mr. Kulkarni for writing this small booklet where he has very rightly pointed out that :

"Burmah-Shell Refineries capitalised its reserves and raised its original equity share capital of Rs. 13.82 crores to Rs. 14.54 crores. Apart from widening the capital base for more dividends, this company has further depleted its reserves through other remittance channels. Company's investment (share capital plus reserves and surplus) in 1969 was Rs. 17.70 crores. This was reduced to Rs. 17.34 crores in 1970 and to Rs. 16.62 crores in 1971 its equity share capital remaining constant at Rs. 14.54 crores for all the three years.

Esso Standard Refining Company of India, did not raise its original equity capital base of Rs. 3 crores, but it did deplete its reserves through other remittance channels. This Company's investment in 1969 was Rs. 21.20 crores. It was reduced to Rs. 18.59 crores in 1970 and was still further reduced to Rs. 16.80 crores in 1971. This investment includes Rs. 75 lakhs of its equity shareholding in Lube India for all the three years."

They are allowing all these things because they cannot but keep them happy and pleased with them.

Then, transfer of reserves is a gain another question replied to by one of Mr. Borooah's predecessors, Mr. P. C. Sethi who is now in Madhya Pradesh. He stated :

"Net profits, transfers from reserves and dividends by the three major foreign oil refineries of Burmah-shell, Caltex and ESSO during the years 1969 and 1970 are as under :

Year	Net Pro- fits	Transfers from Re- serves	Rs. lakhs Dividends declared
1969	515	446	961
1970	546	612	1158.."

This is how they have cleverly reduced the capital.

I shall give you one more figure. The average capital employed by Essos in 1962 was Rs. 546.41 million, and in 1968 it was reduced to Rs. 455.48 million. I have quoted all these figures to show that Government have been allowing these companies to loot the country, hoodwink the Government and bypass their laws. Today, when they are somewhere in between, instead of nationalising them outright a hundred per cent, they have given the power to retain 26 per cent holding and given them all the facilities that they want to take the money out of this country. And they have been allowing this for a considerable length of time with a socialist sign-board hanging on their necks.

I demand of this Government that they should take-over this company without paying any compensation, hundred per cent and outright.

Finally, the hon. Minister must give a categorical assurance. Although there is a mention in the Bill, he must assure us categorically that the employment and service conditions will remain good, fair and reasonable.

Finally, I want to ask another question which may not be very relevant to this. Mr. Borooah may kindly tell us what is happening to the petro-chemical project in Haldia, is it being again drilled and sabotaged by interested quarters ? We want a clear and categorical answer.

I support this Bill, but I do not appreciate at all the fact that Government are not taking it over hundred per cent and they are paying compensation.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I thank you for giving me this chance to speak today and I thank Mr. Kulkarni also for permitting me to speak before him, because I shall not be present on Monday.

I oppose this Bill and I do so because it is a very obnoxious Bill brought forward before this House with a view to hoodwink the Members of this House. I shall explain.

The hon. Minister has referred to the desire of the country for nationalisation...

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Taking over.

DR. RANEN SEN : It was the desire of the House also. Last time, Shri H. N. Mukherjee moved a resolution here which was unfortunately defeated by the Government side, for nationalisation of all foreign-owned oil companies. Instead of nationalisation, instead of taking it over, he is bringing this Bill. What is the purpose of the Bill? The purpose of the Bill is to acquire huge junks which go in the name of installations, depots and filling stations. According to the depreciation that is made by the oil companies, the life of material of these types is on the average age 5 years. Here it is more than 10 years old. The depreciation is made on the value of five years. The Esso installations in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta (Budge Budge) and its depots throughout India are by and large 10 years old on an average, and we are purchasing them.

Secondly, more than Rs. 2½ crores are being paid in foreign currency. We are

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

sending it in foreign currency to their US office, and here it is categorically and specifically stated, "... shall carry interest, free of income-tax at the rate of six and a half per cent per annum. . ." I have made a small calculation from which it appears that this Rs. 2½ crores, tax-free, etc., will come nearly to another Rs. 3 crores. That means it will be nearly Rs. 3 crores over and above this Rs. 2½ crores. This, as I said earlier, is a very obnoxious Bill. What is the position? The Government was to take it over. The Government have already powers to regulate the price and distribute all the oil products under the law of the country. The Government have the power to make the IOC the sole selling agent, because we are only taking the marketing division of Esso and nothing else. The IOC has built up a huge marketing division, though of course, it is luxurious. Anyway, it is a huge thing. Even now, Esso is distributing 15 per cent of the country's requirements. That too to a large extent comes from the IOC through product exchange. The IOC and the IBP—Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.,—have adequate facilities. Point to point, wherever Esso exists, they have their own depots and their installations and their officers and their cadres, and more can be recruited if necessary.

Therefore, the whole thing could have been taken over by the IOC very smoothly and very painlessly, and the IOC could distribute, because only 15 per cent of Esso's production goes into the market. As I said earlier, the Esso installations in Cochin, Madras, Budge Budge and other places are absolutely superfluous today, and that is why this crafty American company now wants to sell its old junk to the Government of India, to the Indian people. The existing rules and agreement provide for the oil companies converting the pumps and Indian Oil could be used in a selective basis to distribute the products. So, IOC can distribute on a selective basis. There is no difficulty in that.

Now, I come to the question which has been raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also.

It is about the exemption. The Minister said "I will take it over later." That means the refinery and the Lube Co. They are Indian companies and so there is no difficulty, in purchasing them. He said: "purchasing them." The first question is, 74 per cent equity shares will be purchased by the Government of India in regard to the refinery and 24 per cent in regard to Lube oil. What will be the price? What is the value of the equity shares?

He has not mentioned anything in this Bill. To be honest, this Bill should have contained something more than what it has contained in the objects and reasons. Here it states simply:

"Government has entered into negotiations with Esso Eastern Inc. for acquiring a 74 per cent interest in Esso Standard Refining Company of India Limited. . . and a 24 per cent interest in Lube India Limited..."

At what price? How much are Government going to pay? My suspicion is that junks are being purchased at a cost of nearly Rs. 2.5 crores and that too in foreign exchange. Mr. Bosu has already mentioned about the exemptions, (a), (b) and (c). Any share held by Esso in the equity capital of Esso Standard or Lube India cannot be touched. Any trade mark and any right of Esso to use any trade mark specified in the First Schedule is also exempted. You cannot touch it. All patents and designs registered in India in the name of Esso—these also cannot be touched. You are going to acquire something but you cannot touch their patents registered in India! This is objectionable; this creates suspicion. After all we are a free country, as free as the United States. Our parliament is supreme and sovereign. They have brought a Bill which does not say many things; there is a clause in this Bill which is obnoxious and which goes against the sovereignty of our country and our national interest. That is my charge against the Minister and the Government. In the form of an innocuous Bill he tries to introduce a thing whose only beneficiaries are

the Americans and the Esso Company which for years together, after Independence and before Independence in a different name along with Burmah Shell and Caltex had been looted India. I do not want to go into the figures; it is known to everybody. . . . (Interruptions).

I shall now turn to clause 9 on page 4. Shri Raja Kulkarni's amendment is there. It is very good to say that no employee should be touched. I quite agree with that. But it says here 'every whole-time officer or other employee'. Is it known to the Minister that an officer in the IOC gets Rs. 1300 or 1500 as salary but he is doing the same job which is done by an officer in Esso and Burmah-Shell getting nearly 3000 to 5000 ? I hope Raja Kulkarni will agree with me. Here also it seems very innocuous. One can understand poor employees; their rights have to be protected. What about the kind of officers I have referred to? Why should they enjoy all the facilities they are getting ? The result is that you will create another class of officers who are protected under this Act but who are doing the same job as the other officers in IOC, but these are a different class of officers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : We will raise the salaries of other officers.

DR. RANEN SEN: I know how much you have raised.

When I first read the objective, I thought it was all right. But when I went on reading it, I found it was hopeless. For instance, clause 10 on page 5 says :

"Where a provident, superannuation, welfare or other fund has been established by Esso for the benefit of the persons employed by it in connection with its undertakings in India, the moneys relatable to the employees, whose services are transferred by or under this Act to the Central Government or a Government company, shall, out of the moneys standing, on the appointed day vest in the Central Government or the Government company, as the case may be,

free from any trust that may have been constituted by Esso in respect thereof."

This is a very innocuous thing. I hope the Minister knows that Esso, Burmah Shell and other foreign companies have a pool fund for their officers, out of which all the perquisites are given and they are tax-free. So, when you refer to the "Other fund", naturally a suspicion arises that you are going to protect the extra facilities which these officers are enjoying at our cost. Apart from what you are giving to Esso, these officers are getting from us, from the people of India, these extra facilities, when these facilities do not exist for the IOC officers. What is the position of the IOC officers, excepting some like Shri Kamaljit Singh ? They are not enjoying these facilities, even though most of them have come from Burmah-Shell or Caltex or Esso. So why try to protect the special facilities, and special perquisites that these officers are enjoying in the Esso company and create an extra special class of privileged officers ?

there cannot be any objection to it because there cannot be any objection to it because it says :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the Government company for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act."

I agree with clause 13(2), when it says :

"The Central Government may, if it is satisfied that any contract referred to in sub-section (1) is unduly onerous or has been entered into in bad faith or is detrimental to the interests of that Government or the Government company, by order in writing, either terminate such contract or make such alterations or modifications therein as it may think fit."

Here it is known that there are so many agreements, so many contracts, arrived at

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

by Shri Kamaljit Singh and people of his type. What is going to happen to them? Under the law you are giving protection to officers who are paid Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per mensem in addition to many perquisites.

So, we have to oppose this Bill. Parliament should reject this Bill. Government should bring forward a Bill which is unequivocal in its provisions. After all, you have amended the Constitution in the Fourth Lok Sabha so that you need pay only an amount and not compensation. Yet, after the amendment of the Constitution, Government have never invoked that provision of the Constitution. They have paid huge sums of money when they acquired any undertaking. If you want to satisfy your conscience, or if you do not want to rouse the fury of the American companies, you give them some money; let them go back to their country.

Lastly, I want to say about the refinery and other things. A few days back, the Minister said that we cannot nationalise the refinery of Esso or of any other foreign oil company because they are getting oil from their own sources.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The party has not accepted complete nationalisation as its objective. The Congress election manifesto which put us in power stated that the commanding heights of the economy should be under public control.

DR. RANEN SEN: What does he mean by "commanding heights"? This phrase is being thrown at us almost every day in Parliament. Unless you take it over completely, nationalise it, make it your public property, the property of this country, you cannot attain the commanding heights. In the name of attaining commanding heights, you are giving them all sorts of latitudes. Instead of purchasing the refinery, instead of taking over balance 24 per cent by giving them money, it is much easier to take them over completely because they are also Indian companies. There is no

conflict on that account. You can take them over.

About the question of Esso getting crude oil from Arabian countries, how much do they bring from there? Their authorised capacity is 2.5 million tonnes. This much only they may be bringing from there. The Government of India also gives them crude oil. So, it is much less than 2.5 million tonnes. That does not solve our problem. We are entering into agreements with Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Iran. If these agreements to get more crude oil materialise, then the problem can be solved. The problem cannot be solved by getting 1.5 or 2 million tonnes from Esso sources which make us pay fabulous amounts of money. In that respect, I beg to submit that it is high time that the Government take courage to stand up and fulfil the demands of the people to nationalise all the foreign oil companies.

With these words, I ask the hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said, it is better late than never. I do also agree with him to some extent. I support the Bill though it has come very late.

I know that there is a lot of controversy about how to characterise the action as envisaged under this Bill, whether it is nationalisation, whether it is achieving the commanding heights of economy or whether it is something else. I will deal with this point at a later stage.

It was four or five years ago that this demand was voiced first by the organised workers in the oil industry. They made out a case to the public as well as to the Government that these foreign oil companies were not only adopting anti-labour attitude but they were also looting the country. It was about four years ago when the situation about the rise in crude prices, or

the present Middle-East situation, or the shortage of crude, had not cropped up. These problems were not there. But a solid case was made out by the organised workers in the oil industry. The Government at that time did not make up their mind. They only said that though we are not against nationalisation, we do not want to make up our mind about it.

On the floor of the House when a question was asked and also when a memorandum was submitted, Government said that there were three alternatives open to the Government on which Government would take a decision. One was termination of the refinery agreements; they were 25-year agreements and the scheduled dates of expiry were 1979 and 1980; whether they should be terminated in a premature stage, that was one point which, Government said, was also open for their consideration. The second alternative was whether to hold only a percentage of equity shares of these refineries. The third alternative was nationalisation. Government had no clear perspective even on that. Now, for the last about two years, especially, when the situation in the international level had changed completely, from glut of crude to shortage of crude, from the prices going down to a situation of prices rapidly rising, when a complete change in the situation had taken place, probably Government did not take any decision because they knew that the crux of the problem was availability of crude and Government must get the crude directly from government to government level in the international market. In the first 18 months Government did not get it. But now we have to compliment our petroleum Minister, Shri Borooah; he did succeed in coming out of this vicious circle and has entered into agreement with the Middle East countries for getting crude. Then he has tried to bargain and has taken a decision, and the Bill has come. The point is, what do we call it. The Minister is still not openly saying that this is nationalisation. How then do we characterise it? Do we call it a phased-out nationalisation, if not nationalisation by expropriation? It is not nationalisation

by expropriation. We do not use the word 'compensation' because of the constitutional Amendment. But then the amount that has to be paid is phased out. I think, there was some procedure. The petroleum Ministry had appointed a Committee to consider the offer of the Esso Company itself. There was a surprise when this offer had come. This offer had come because the oil company knew that in India the Government's policy is moving towards take-over; at the same time it also knew the changing situation in the international level. We do not know; but somehow or other the General Manager all of a sudden gave two types of offer and asked the Government to take a decision, either to take-over completely or take-over a percentage of the shares. Now Government, in its negotiations, with the Esso, modified Esso's offer, and as we understand and whatever has come into the Press, some kind of a scheme has come out. I would not like to oppose the Bill or to make any suggestion to send this Bill to a joint Select Committee because it would again delay the take-over of Esso. The agreement has already been arrived at. Today the situation is so delicate that any delay in taking over of Esso would not help our country; inside our country Burmah-Shell and Caltex would be enjoying any delay in passing this Bill and in taking over this. So, I would like that there should not be any opposition to the Bill as such but it should be expedited as early as possible. Now how far the provisions of the Bill have been proper and fair, how Esso also agreed to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please continue on the next occasion.

15.30 hours

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

THIRTY-sixth Report—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Private Members' Business.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWALA (Delhi Sadar) : I move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee

[Shri Amar Nath Chawala]

on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th February, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th February, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to continue his speech.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव लोकतंत्र के आधार है किन्तु यह खेद का विषय है कि भारत में चुनाव अधिकाधिक भ्रष्ट होते जा रहे हैं। प्रथम, भारत में चुनावों पर पूंजी का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है। दूसरे, चुनावों में शासन तन्त्र का खुला दुरुपयोग होने लगा है। कानून के अन्तर्गत उम्मीदवारों के चुनाव व्यय पर रोक लगाई गई है, एक सीमा निर्धारित की गई है—यह सीमा लोक सभा के लिए 35 हजार रुपये तथा विधान सभा के लिए, कुछ अन्तर के साथ, 12 हजार रुपये है किन्तु सभी जानते हैं इस सीमा का पालन उल्लंघन में ही अधिक होता है। चुनावों में राजनीतिक दल जितना धन व्यय करना चाहे कर सकते हैं। मेरी पार्टी को छोड़ कर शायद ही कोई राजनीतिक दल ऐसा हो जो जनता के पास जाकर थोड़ा बहुत धन इकट्ठा करने का प्रयास करता है। किन्तु केवल उसके बलबूते नहीं चुनाव लड़ा जा सकता है। सभी दलों के अधिकांश उम्मीदवारों को चुनाव के लिए धन कुबेरों के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते हैं। कम्पनियां कानून से राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा नहीं दे सकती हैं लेकिन राजनीतिक दल धन एकत्र करते हैं। स्पष्ट है यह धन नं० 2 का होता है। इस धन का कोई हिसाब नहीं होता है।

डाक्टर सेठी की गणना के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति, लोकसभा, विधान सभाओं आदि के चुनावों पर भारत में लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है। उनका कथन है कि अमरीका में होने वाले चुनाव व्यय की तुलना में यह खर्च ज्यादा है। आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो तब 100 करोड़ रुपया काला धन चुनाव लड़ने के लिए राजनीतिक दलों को देते हैं वे उसके बदले में स्वयं कितना काला धन बनाते होंगे, इसकी सहज ही कल्पना की जा सकती है।

शासन तन्त्र के दुरुपयोग की घटनायें न केवल बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उसके स्वरूप में भी परिवर्तन हो रहा है। पिछले चुनावों के पश्चात् कई ऐसी चुनाव याचिकायें आईं जिनमें ट्रिब्यूनल को, हाई कोर्ट को यह निर्णय देना पड़ा कि रिटर्निंग आफिसर उम्मीदवारों को अनुगृहीत करने के लिए मत-पत्रों में हेरा फेरी करते हैं, गलत तौर पर नामजदगी पत्रें रद्द कर देते हैं। श्री एस० पी० सेनवर्मा ने, जब वे मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त थे, ऊटी में यह बात कही थी कि अगर रिटर्निंग आफिसर निष्पक्षता से अपना कर्तव्य पालन नहीं करेंगे तो चुनावों में स्वतन्त्र नहीं रखा जा सकता है लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि कानून में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केवल व्यक्तिगत रूप से कार्यवाही हो सकती है। अगर कोई उम्मीदवार किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी के प्रभाव का या उसके अधिकार का उपयोग अपने पक्ष में करें तो उसका चुनाव अवैध हो सकता है, सम्भवतः वह कर्मचारी भी दण्ड का अधिकारी बन सकता है लेकिन जहाँ संगठित रूप से सत्तारूढ़ दल मतदाताओं को अपनी ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए या उन्हें भ्रष्ट करने के लिए शासन तन्त्र का दुरुपयोग करता है उसके विरुद्ध कानून में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से कानून बहुत ही सीमित है। मैं एक अंश उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

'The conditions obtaining procurement or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure any assistance for the furtherance of a candidate's election from any Government servant.'

लेकिन जहाँ सरकार का सारा ढांचा सत्तारूढ़ दल

की महत्त्वता के लिए सक्रिय हो जाता है वहाँ चुनाव बराबरी की सड़ाई नहीं रहती। विपक्षी दलों को एक ऐसी सड़ाई सड़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है जिसमें वे गहरे प्रतिकूल वातावरण में संघर्ष करते हैं। इस मदन में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है कि चुनाव में मंत्रियों को वायु सेना के विमानों, हेलीकोप्टरों व अन्य वाहनों का उपयोग करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। जो संयुक्त प्रवर समिति बनी थी, चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए उमने भी इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया लेकिन बहुमत की रिपोर्ट यह है कि सरकारी साधनों का दुरुपयोग राजनीति दलों में मतैक्य से रोका जाना चाहिए, परम्परा विकसित की जानी चाहिए, जिससे इस तरह के साधनों का दुरुपयोग न हो। सत्ताग्रह दल कानून के द्वारा इस भ्रष्ट आचरण को रोकने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

चुनाव के दिनों में प्रधान मंत्री दौरा करे इसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री अपना दौरा प्रधान मंत्री के नाम नहीं करती है, पार्टी की नेत्री के नामे दौरा करती है फिर कोई कारण नहीं है कि उन्हें वायुसेना के विमान उपलब्ध किये जायें, 4-4 हेलीकोप्टर्स की कनार उनके साथ, उड़ें, पी० डब्ल्यू० टी० मचों की व्यवस्था करे और बैठने की व्यवस्था पुलिस के जिम्मे हो। अन्य दलों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं होती इससे अन्य दल बड़े घाटे में रहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, मुख्य मंत्री भी हेलीकोप्टर में उड़ने लगे हैं, अन्य मंत्री भी हवा में उड़ते नजर आते हैं। कानपुर से उम्नाव जिसकी दूरी 13 मील है उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री हेलीकोप्टर का प्रयोग करते थे। वहाँ पर उनको सुनने के लिए अधिक भीड़ भले ही न आये, हेलीकोप्टर को देखने के लिए जनता जरूर जमा हो जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के साधनों का दुरुपयोग जनता में एक आक्रोश की भावना पैदा कर रहा है, प्रतिपक्ष में अन्याय का भाव जगा रहा है। उसके मन में यह रोष उत्पन्न कर रहा है कि चुनाव की सड़ाई बराबर की सड़ाई नहीं है और जो दल एक बार सत्ताग्रह हो गया वह सत्ता हाथ में

बनाए रखने के लिए सब कुछ करेगा। जहाँ तक परम्परा की विकसित करने का सवाल है, सरकार ने ऐसी परम्परा का विकास करने के लिए क्या किया है? क्या राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक बुलाई गई क्या कोई सर्वसम्मति हल निकालने का प्रयत्न हुआ। शासन तंत्र का दुरुपयोग नारे चुनाव को विकृत कर रहा है।

जहाँ तक चुनाव पर पूंजी के बढ़ने हुए प्रभाव का प्रश्न है, कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती है कि वह नहीं होना चाहिये। बाबू कमेटी ने भी इस सवाल की चर्चा की थी और वह जिस परिणाम पर पहुँची उसको मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ:

"We are of the opinion that in our country also the Government should finance political parties. We recommend that reasonable grants-in-aid should be given by the Government to national political parties and suitable criteria should be evolved for recognising such parties and determining the extent of grant-in-aid to each of them. For according recognition to a political party for this purpose, it should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and its yearly accounts are audited and published within a prescribed time. Irrespective of the decision of Government on the question of financing political parties, we recommend that the parties be required to get their accounts audited and published annually."

संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया था कि चुनाव का अधिकाधिक खर्चा सरकार को वहन करना चाहिये और यह निष्कारिण की थी उसने कि इसके लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की जाए। वह समिति क्यों गठित नहीं की गई? क्या संयुक्त प्रवर समिति की महत्वपूर्ण निष्कारिणें सरकार की अलमारियों की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिए होती हैं? क्यों सरकार उनको गंभीरतापूर्वक नहीं लेती है? समय आ गया है कि हम तय करें कि चुनाव का खर्चा कौन वहन करेगा। क्या उम्मीदवार करेगा या राजनीतिक दल करेगा या सरकार करेगी। इंग्लैंड के ये दिन राजनीति शास्त्र के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विधायकों को बाद होंगे जब पोलिंग बूथ बनाने के लिए और बैलट बॉक्स के लिए उम्मीदवार को अपनी जेब से पैसा देना पड़ता था। लेकिन वे दिन बीत गए। अब तो समस्त लोकतन्त्रवादी देशों में यह प्रवृत्ति बलवती हो रही है कि चुनाव का खर्चा सरकार का वहन करना चाहिये। मैं और दलों की स्थिति नहीं जानता। हमारे लिए तो कोई ईमानदार आदमी, गरीब आदमी चुनाव में लड़ना बड़ा मुश्किल है। वह जीतेगा या नहीं, यह तो बाद की बात है। इससे पहले हम को उससे पूछना पड़ता है कि वह कितना खर्चा कर सकता है—(इंटरप्राइज) पार्टियों की चर्चा में पहले कर चुका हूँ। अगर यह बोझ पार्टियों पर डाला जाएगा तो पार्टियाँ पूँजीपतियों के दरवाजे खट-खटाएंगी, राजनीति लक्ष्मी चेंगी हो जाएगी, राजनीति धन कुबेरो को दासी बन जाएगी। फिर राजनीति जन कल्याण का साधन नहीं रह सकती है। फिर आप समाजवाद की चर्चा मन करिये।

कम प्रधान मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में इस सबध में विचार व्यक्त किए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर सरकार खर्चा करे तो वह बहुत हो जाएगा। हमारा देश बड़ा है। हमारा देश बड़ा है तो यह आनन्द की बात है। हम सबसे बड़े लोकतन्त्र है तो यह अभिमान की बात है। फिर थोड़ा सा खर्चा अधिक हो जाएगा क्या इस कारण हम लोकतन्त्र की जड़ों पर कुठाराघात होने देंगे ?

हम लोगों ने हिसाब लगाया है। अगर लोक सभा के लिए जो 35000 की व्यय सीमा रखी गई है और विधान सभा के लिए 12000 की, तो उसके हिसाब से चौथे चुनाव में जो उम्मीदवार अपनी जमानते बचाने में सफल हुए थे अगर उन्हें खर्चा दिया जाता तो लोक सभा के लिए पाँच करोड़ और विधान सभाओं के लिए दस करोड़ के करीब सरकार का खर्चा होता। लोक सभा की 515 सीटें हैं। चौथे चुनाव में 2364 उम्मीदवार खड़े हुए। उन में से 1204 की जमानतें जस्ट हो गईं। 1160 उम्मीदवार बचे। 35000 के हिसाब से अगर आप लगा लें तो की बड़ी रकम नहीं

बनती। विधान सभाओं में 3453 सीटें हैं। उनके लिए 15472 उम्मीदवार खड़े हुए। लेकिन केवल आठ हजार उम्मीदवार जमानते बचा पाए। उनको अगर हम कानून के द्वारा निर्धारित व्यय दें तो किसी भी स्थिति में दस करोड़ के अधिक खर्चा नहीं होता।

अभी भी हम चुनाव पर जो खर्चा कर रहे हैं वह 22 करोड़ के करीब आता है। इलेक्ट्रॉल रोल तैयार करने में 3.45 करोड़, पार्लियमेंटरी इलेक्शन पर 7.41 करोड़, असैम्बली इलेक्शन पर दस करोड़ खर्च होता है। ये इलेक्शन कमीशन के आंकड़े हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि लोकतन्त्र के लिए पंद्रह करोड़ और खर्च करना यह कोई महंगी चीज नहीं है। वस्तुतः लोकतन्त्र एक खर्चीली प्रक्रिया है। जहाँ दल नहीं है, जहाँ एक व्यक्ति शासन करता है वहाँ चुनाव के खर्च का सवाल ही नहीं है, जहाँ एक ही दल लड़ता है और दूसरे दल लड़ नहीं सकते हैं वहाँ भी खर्चा कम हाता है। लेकिन हमने समझ बूझ कर ससदीय लोकतन्त्र को अपनाया है। हम मनदानाओं का निश्चित अवधि के बाद अपनी राय के द्वारा प्रतिनिधियों को चुनने का अधिकार देते हैं। लेकिन यह अधिकार पंजी के द्वारा दूषित नहीं होना चाहिये, चुनाव की प्रक्रिया धन के द्वारा विकृत नहीं की जानी चाहिये।

कई पश्चिमी देशों और पश्चिमी जर्मनी की बात वाँचू कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में उद्धृत की है। मैं उसी को उद्धृत करता चाहता हूँ:—

"In this connection, it may be pertinent to refer to the manner in which this problem has been tackled in countries like West Germany and Japan. In West Germany, political parties are financed by the Government on the basis of the votes polled by them at the preceding election. In Japan, Government finances the election expenses of the national parties on the basis of the size of the constituency and also gives financial assistance for research and party publicity."

अन्य देश अगर इस पद्धति का अवलम्बन कर सकते हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारे देश में यह प्रक्रिया न अपनाई जाए।

चुनाव कानून में एक और बुनियादी संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने इस पर भी विचार किया था। आजकल हमारे देश में जो पद्धति विद्यमान है मजोरिटी मिस्टम है फर्स्ट पास्ट दी पोस्ट सिस्टम। जो भी बड़ा सबसे पहले पहुंच जाता है वह विजय का पुरस्कार ले जाता है। उससे सूत भर भी पीछे रहने वाला छोड़ा किमी गिनती में नहीं आता। यह एंग्लो अमेरिकन पद्धति है। दुनिया के अनेक देशों ने इस पद्धति को ठुकरा दिया है क्योंकि यह पद्धति बड़ी विचित्र है। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि जिसे तीस जालीस प्रतिशत मत मिलते हैं वह चुन कर चला जाता है। पिछले चुनाव में एक घटना ऐसी भी हो चुकी है कि एक क्षेत्र में ऐसा उम्मीदवार चुनाव जीत गया जिसका डिपॉजिट भी जब्त हो गया लेकिन वह विजयी हो गया क्योंकि और उम्मीदवारों के बांट उससे कम थे। ऐसा उम्मीदवार किमी चुनाव क्षेत्र में बहुमत का प्रतिनिधि होने का दावा कैसे कर सकता है? इस पद्धति में एक त्रुटि है। थोड़ा सा मतदाताओं के मत के परिवर्तन होने से चुनाव परिणाम अत्यन्त विचित्र हो जाने हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

1952 में सत्ताखंड दल को लोक सभा के चुनावों में 44.99 परसेंट वोट, 1957 में 47.78 परसेंट, 1962 में 44.73 परसेंट, 1967 में 40.82 परसेंट और 1971 में 44 परसेंट वोट मिले, लेकिन उसको सीटें 70 परसेंट ज्यादा मिली।

प्रश्न केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी का नहीं है। हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र यह न समझे कि यह पद्धति हरवम उन के ही पक्ष में चलेगी; यह उनके खिलाफ भी जा सकती है। मैं उस का भी उदाहरण दे सकता हूं। 1962 में तामिलनाडू में कांग्रेस को 45.26 परसेंट वोट मिले। उस के बदले में उसे 41 में से 30 सीटें मिली। 1967 में उस को मिलने वाले वोटों में 4 परसेंट की कमी हुई, लेकिन उस की सीटें 30 की जगह कुल 3 मिलीं। केवल 4 परसेंट वोट कम होने से सीटों में इतना अंतर हो गया।

दिल्ली का दूसरा उदाहरण है, जो सत्ताखंड दल को भी प्रभावित करता है और हम को भी प्रभावित करता है। दिल्ली में 1962 में सत्ताखंड दल को 50 फीसदी वोट मिले, और वह सभी सीटें ले गया। 1967 में उस के वोट थोड़े से कम हुई—उस को 38 फीसदी वोट मिले, लेकिन उसको केवल एक सीट मिली, जब कि हम को छः सीटें मिली।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में कांग्रेस को 41.1 परसेंट वोट मिले और युनाइटेड फ्रंट को 41.36 परसेंट, लेकिन वोट लगभग बराबर होते हुए भी कांग्रेस को सीटें कम मिलीं। 1969 में कांग्रेस के वोट थोड़े बढ़े—41.31 परसेंट हो गये, और युनाइटेड फ्रंट के वोट भी बढ़ कर 41.98 परसेंट हो गये, किन्तु कांग्रेस की सीटें घट कर 127 से 55 रह गईं।

अभी मैं ब्रिटेन के चुनावों के परिणामों का विश्लेषण कर रहा था, तो मुझे एक जगह ऐसा दिखाई दिया कि कनजरवेटिव पार्टी केवल 4 परसेंट वोटों पर हाउस आफ कामन्स का बहुमत खा बैठी और उस की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई। क्या यह चुनाव पद्धति सही है? क्या यह जन-भावनाओं का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व करती है? क्या इसे परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए? संयुक्त प्रवर समिति का सुझाव है कि इस मैजोरिटी सिस्टम की जगह हमें लिमिट मिस्टम अपनाना चाहिए। संयुक्त प्रवर समिति का सुझाव है कि उस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र (बरेली) : यह हमारा रीक-मेंटेशन नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जानता हूं कि आप ने उस का विरोध किया और फिर यह तय हुआ कि विशेषज्ञ उस पर विचार करेंगे। संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि इस मामले पर विशेषज्ञों को विचार करना चाहिए। वे विशेषज्ञ कौन तय करेगा?

विधि, स्वायत्त और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : भाष।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम तय करेंगे ? तो फिर चौधरी साहब इधर आ जायें और हम उधर चले जाते हैं ।]

केवल मतों और सीटों का ही प्रश्न नहीं है । लिस्ट मिस्टम से बहुत सी बुराइयों का निराकरण हो सकता है । उस को अपनाने से मतदाताओं में दल के प्रति निष्ठा बढ़ेगी, व्यक्ति के प्रति नहीं । विरादरीवाद खत्म होगा । मतदाता अधिक जागरूक बनेंगे । मंत्रदीय लोकतंत्र में दलों के ढांचे को मजबूत करना जरूरी है, और यह दलों के ढांचे को मजबूत करने की एक प्रक्रिया हो सकती है । इस में कुछ कठिनाइयां भी हैं । कोई भी पद्धति सर्वथा निर्दोष नहीं हो सकती है । लेकिन आज हम जिस पद्धति के अन्तर्गत चुनाव कर रहे हैं, वह सर्वथा दोषपूर्ण है । वह एक बिखराव पैदा कर रही है । उम्मीदवारों की फौज की फौज खड़ी हो जाती है । चुनाव में मुद्दे स्पष्ट होकर सामने नहीं आते हैं । और सब से बुरी बात यह हो रही कि देश में राजनैतिक दलों, जो संवदीय लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए आवश्यक है, का विकास जिस ढंग से होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है ।

हमारे संविधान ने स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव की जिम्मेदारी इलैक्शन कमिशन पर डाली है । संविधान के अंतर्गत इलैक्शन कमिशन कई सदस्यों का हो सकता है । लेकिन अभी तक वह एक सदस्यीय इलैक्शन कमिशन है । इलैक्शन कमिशन का काम बढ़ रहा है । मतदाताओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है । लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव अब अलग होने लगे हैं । कमिशन को व्हासो-जुडिशियल फंक्शन अर्द्ध-न्यायिक कार्य, भी करने पड़ते हैं—उसे राष्ट्रपति को डिस्-क्वालिफिकेशन, अनर्हता, के बारे में सलाह देनी पड़ती है । इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कमिशन एक-सदस्यीय न हो कर बहु-सदस्यीय हो, जिससे केवल एक व्यक्ति पर सारे निर्णय लेने की जिम्मेदारी न आवे, निर्णय मनमाने न हों, बल्कि वे ऐसे हों, जो जनता का अधिकाधिक आदर और समर्थन प्राप्त कर सकें ।

चीफ इलैक्शन कमिशनर जिस तरह से नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, उस पद्धति में भी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए । संविधान के अनुसार चीफ इलैक्शन कमिशनर को राष्ट्रपति नियुक्त करते हैं । राष्ट्रपति सरकार की सलाह से काम करते हैं और सरकार एक दल की सरकार है । वह नियुक्ति में दलीय दृष्टिकोण से सर्वथा अछूती नहीं रह सकती ।

एक बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है कि जो सरकार में ला सेक्रेटरी होते हैं, वह चीफ इलैक्शन कमिशनर बन जाते हैं । चीफ इलैक्शन कमिशनर बनने के बाद वह ला कमिशन के 'मेम्बर बन जाते हैं । जो कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी थे, वह अब चीफ इलैक्शन कमिशनर हो गये हैं । मैं किसी व्यक्ति पर उंगली नहीं उठा रहा हूँ । इस प्रक्रिया से मेरा मतभेद है ।

हम ने लोकायुक्त और लोकपाल के संबंध में जो विधेयक तैयार किया है, जिसे अभी संसद की स्वीकृति मिलना बाकी है, उस में हम ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि लोकायुक्त और लोकपाल ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा, जिस की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति करेंगे, मगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की सलाह से, और संसद में अगर कोई मान्यताप्राप्त प्रतिपक्ष है, तो उस के दल के नेता की सलाह से, या विरोधी दल मिल कर जिस व्यक्ति को तय करेंगे, उस की सलाह से लोकायुक्त और लोकपाल नियुक्त किये जायेंगे । क्या चीफ इलैक्शन कमिशनर के बारे में यह तरीका नहीं अपनाया जा सकता है ? वह सरकार की कृपा पर क्यों निर्भर रहें ? इस संबंध में भी संशोधन की जरूरत है ।

16 hrs.

संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि रेडियो पर सभी दलों को चुनाव के समय अपनी बात कहने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन इस संबंध में भी न तो इलैक्शन कमिशन ने कोई पहल की है, और न सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है । 27 फरवरी को श्री गुजराल ने एक मवाल का जो जवाब दिया, मैं उसको सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

प्रश्न यह था :

"Whether any initiative was taken by the Union Government to allow the use of All India Radio by political parties for election publicity;

If so, the main features thereof."

और उत्तर यह दिया गया :

"Government would welcome any agreed arrangement on the question of allocation of time for political broadcast on sound and TV media. However, attempts made, in the past, by the Election Commission to obtain an all-party consensus on such an arrangement at the time of elections have not been successful so far."

यह बरसों पहले की बात है। उस के बाद चुनाव आयोग ने कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया। जायंट मिलकट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि सब दलों को समान समय मिलना चाहिए। इस आधार पर इलेक्शन कमीशन एक फार्मूला बना सकता है और सरकार को उसे मानने के लिए मजबूर कर सकता है। लेकिन एलेक्शन कमिशनर ने मारा अधिकार, वोटो का अधिकार मत्तारूढ़ दल को दे दिया। अगर मत्तारूढ़ दल समय बांटने के प्रश्न पर महमत न हो तो किसी भी दल को रेडियो पर चुनाव के समय आने का मौका नहीं दिया जायगा। मैं मत्तारूढ़ दल की मनःस्थिति समझ सकता हूँ। उन के लिए तो रेडियो 24 घंटे खुला हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव की सभा में भाषण करती हैं और प्रति दिन मंचेरे से लेकर आधी रात तक वह भाषण रेडियो पर दोहराया जाता है। क्या चुनाव में और नेता भाषण नहीं करते?

एक भावनीय सदस्य : आप का भी दिया जाता है।

जी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलत बात है। एक भी भाषण नहीं दिया गया है चुनाव के दौरान। सीरार जी भाई दौरा करते थे। सार्वजनिक जीवन में उन का एक स्थान है। उन से किसी को मतभेद हो सकता है। चौधरी चरण सिंह पुराने मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। लेकिन केवल प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण आया, यह रेडियो का दुरुपयोग नहीं है? टेलीविजन का भी

कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न किया। यह टेलीविजन और रेडियो कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी की सम्पत्ति नहीं है। यह भारतीय जनता की गाड़ी कमाई से चलने वाले प्रचार के साधन हैं। अगर सभी दलों को समान सुविधाएं नहीं मिल सकतीं तो यह स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव की बात करना बन्द कर दें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव बीत गया। मैं यह प्रस्ताव पहले ही लाया था मगर श्री रघुवरैया जी की कृपा के कारण यह उस समय नहीं आ सका। लेकिन मुझे कोई दुःख नहीं है। आज हम शांत चित्त से लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को ध्यान में रख कर इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करें। ऐसे कबम उठाने जरूरी हैं कि चुनाव निष्पक्ष हों, चुनाव स्वतंत्र हों किसी भी दल को केवल इसलिए कि वह सत्ता में है कोई अनुचित लाभ उठाने का अवसर नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसी भावना से मैंने यह प्रस्ताव सदन के विचार के लिए पेश किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जिस भावना से यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उसी भावना से इस पर विचार किया जाएगा। कुछ और मुद्दे होंगे तो मैं बाद में उन की चर्चा करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House expresses concern over the growing influence of money-power and abuse of official machinery in elections and in order to ensure free and fair elections directs the Government that—

- (i) recognised political parties be given election grants as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee;
- (ii) recommendations of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law regarding equal radio-time for recognised political parties, making of Election Commission a multi-member body, reducing voting age to 18 years, and examination by high-power Committee of feasibility of adopting List System, be implemented;
- (iii) Ministers be prohibited from using official machinery such as air-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker].

crafts, helicopters, vehicles and other facilities except on terms of parity with other recognised political parties and

(iv) counting of votes be conducted booth-wise."

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):

I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

after "money-power" insert—

"communalism, regionalism, castism and other disruptive activities" (1).

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"(v) measures be taken to ban communal, separatist, regional and caste-based propaganda by communal, reactionary and separatist parties and organisations in the interest of secularism, democracy and unity of the country ;

(vi) votes should be asked only on the basis of programmes and policies by the contesting parties and their candidates ; and

(vii) system of proportional representation should be adopted for the Parliamentary and Legislative Assemblies elections." (3).

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"(v) an impartial Commission be appointed to suggest the population for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha constituencies and other measures for ensuring free and fair elections including the election expenditure being borne by the Government." (4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Resolution and the amendments are before the House for discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : We support this resolution. I wish Mr. Vajpayee had included something else

also in this Resolution, namely, attempt should be made to see that the elections were not rigged in this country. What has been happening in the country in the name of elections in some parts of India is a matter of grave concern. If you want to maintain parliamentary democracy in this country these things should not be allowed to happen. Even during the recent elections serious allegations were made how the election machinery has been misused. What has happened in Madhubani ? Under what law a part of the country where elections are being held could be cut off from all railway connections ? How can one say that no body will be allowed to get inside the area and under what authority is this done ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Shortage of coal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Was there shortage of coal only in Madhubani ? Secondly what has happened in Gaighata ? Mr. Samar Guha will no doubt narrate what has been experienced in that place

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SAIHL in the Chair]

What happened in Belgachia ? I have got a telegram here that has been received from Orissa. It says : "Unfair practice in counting at Khurda, unauthorised congress people were allowed to enter the counting room and interfere in counting leading to chaos. Valid CPM votes invalidated, and the same counted as Congress votes with mala fide intentions. Utkal Congress votes were counted in favour of Congress. Returning Officer refused to accept petitions against such irregularity, pray intervention".

It is very candid. We are coming from West Bengal and we are not surprised. This *modus operandi* was utilized in West Bengal in a large scale in 1972. Now, of course, they are having it back. The people whom you have trained are acting against you in some places. That is why you lost in Tinsura. This is precisely what is happening elsewhere. The rebel Congressmen are winning the elections by adopting the same tactics, which they learnt

during the last elections. This is happening in Gaighata and Belgachia. Is this how you are thinking of boosting parliamentary democracy?

Then, a Government is restored just because the election is in the offing. A Government that never faced the Legislature for a day is restored to fight the election. Is this your attitude towards elections in this country? Now whatever you may say the people know very well that President's Rule in UP was revoked and a popular Ministry was installed just for the purpose of having the official machinery under their control before the elections in one of the most important States in the country. There are charges that the official machinery has been very duly and properly utilized by the ruling party.

Shri Vajpayee referred the Prime Minister's helicopter tour. Certainly her time is valuable. But in the background of the election campaign, the time of other party leaders is also equally important, because they have also to cover as many States as possible within a short time. Why should the leader of the ruling party, who happens to be the Prime Minister, be necessarily given a monopoly of the use of such facilities? Then the Government should provide equal facilities to the other parties. Some convention or rules should be laid down in this regard. Are you giving equal opportunity or equal facility to each political party or candidate to go to the people and express their views and solicit their support? Are they being placed in the same position? Merely because a candidate belongs to the ruling party, why should he get better opportunities? Is that your standard of free and fair elections in this country?

In the 1971 elections it was alleged that Defence Department quota jeeps were given to the ruling party for their use. Why is this being done? Kindly see how the official machinery is being abused. We know who arranges the rostrum during the tour of the Prime Minister. This matter assumes greater and greater importance

because it is not something which affects only a particular part of the country. Wherever elections are being held, the official machinery is being abused by the ruling party taking advantage of its special position in the country. So, there is no chance of any free and fair elections being held. In any case, the suspicion is bound to be there.

I cannot go into all the points. Kindly see the new method of counting of votes that has been evolved. This has, of course, the blessings of the Election Commission. It has sometimes been suggested to the which has framed the rules. So far as this question is concerned, it came up before the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee considered that matter. I had the honour to be a Member of the Joint Committee and I quoted in my Minute of Dissent what the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sundaram, in the Report of the Election Commission on the Fourth General Elections had said. He said:

"The rules provide for the announcement of the result of counting in respect of each polling station separately. It has sometimes been suggested to the Commission that this method of counting naturally results in the political affiliation of small polling areas with about 1000 electors on an average becoming a matter of common knowledge. It is said that this leads to victimisation and harassment of particular areas which have voted strongly against the candidates of the party in power. The Commission doubts if this is true to any appreciable extent and is inclined to think that an odd instance here or there is being exaggerated to make out the prevalence of a reprehensible and undemocratic practice. The method of counting now in vogue has certainly the merit of being systematic which would be lost to some extent if, as suggested, the ballot papers found in a larger number of ballot boxes were first mixed up, put in bundles of 1000 or 2000 and then counted. Even on this pattern, it should not be difficult for the political parties,

if they were so minded, to find out broadly how a particular area voted."

Our contention is that by adopting a particular system of counting, an unreal situation is being created because the parties do not know what is their respective position in particular areas. So far as the plea of victimisation and harassment is concerned, there are other laws in the country which should be able to take care of it. But this rule has been adopted because through the means of this rule, unaccounted ballot papers which come from a particular booth, no body knows from which particular booth how many ballot papers are coming. No body knows in which area there has been any disorder or any unfair means adopted in a particular booth. We find that the whole counting system which has been adopted by the Election Commission with the blessings of the ruling party is directed towards creating a situation where the real state of affairs cannot be found out.

So far as the election expenses are concerned, I agree substantially with Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee that this has become a farce. The Joint Committee said that this has become a farce. Nobody knows how much actually has been spent although most of the Members seem to suggest that they have not exceeded the limit. But it was generally understood, generally believed, that almost large number of candidates have exceeded this limit.

What is the source from where the money comes? Even with the prohibition imposed on the companies by the Companies Act, the money comes from the corporate sources, from the business people, who do not account for it. This has been a good outlet for the black money which is allowed to be generated and to have an impact on the Indian economy because this black money finds its way to a particular source which will be used against for the purpose of elections. And the results of such elections are tainted with the use of black money.

These problems are not being tackled although I know these matters were gone into by the Joint Committee. A Bill has been brought forward but very important points have not been tackled by the Bill. That is a half-hearted measure.

I support the Resolution substantially and I submit that the most important point now about free and fair elections is that a serious attempt is to be made to stop rigging of the elections. This has become an order of the day. There have been serious charges. When complaints are made, these are ignored on the plea that we have got the majority; we do not take note of them because we have got the votes somehow or other. These charges are not looked into.

During the Fourth General Elections, when I made complaints to the Chief Election Commissioner about some areas, he referred them to the district magistrate. My charges were against the district magistrate spearheading the machinery which was being mis-utilised for the purpose of rigging the elections. It was sent to the district magistrate against whom the charges were made. He said, "I did not make my mistake; I did not rig the elections." Then, the Chief Election Commissioner said that he had denied the charges and that he had nothing to do with it.

Wonderful inquiry: The person charged holds the inquiry and says, 'I am innocent'. This is a wonderful machinery! The Election Commission has become an impotent organisation for the purpose of going into this question. Nothing is done. The Election Commission has become an impotent countermand voting in particular booths as has been done in Gaighata in some of the booths, in West Bengal, and that he cannot countermand an election. This was Mr. Sen Varma's reply. He has no process or machinery to find out that an election in a particular constituency has been held fairly or not. Everybody does not like to go through the laborious process of filing election petitions which is not easy. It takes years for things to be decided.

The election petitions against many members in respect of the last elections are still pending. Nothing is being decided. What has happened to the election petition regarding Rae Bareilly? It is still pending. The life of the Lok Sabha is about to be over. Therefore, Sir, one has to find out and set up a really independent and impartial machinery in which the candidates and the parties will have faith. The Election Commissioner sometimes tries to take up an attitude of impartiality, but we do not always agree with that. It is because there is no machinery to go into this question.

Therefore, I submit, these are very important matters. I am thankful to hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, for having brought forward this Resolution, so that we can discuss this question. Government should take immediate steps to implement some of the suggestions which were accepted by Joint Committee.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : चेयरमैन साहब, वाजपेयी जी इस प्रस्ताव को बड़ी विशुद्ध भावना में लाये होंगे, उन का भाषण भी बड़ा विशुद्ध हुआ। मैंने उस में एक सगोधन भी दिया है, लेकिन एक बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—पर उपदेश कुशल बहुत—हम दूसरे को शिक्षा दे, लेकिन पहले उस शिक्षा को अपने ऊपर भी तो ग्रहण करें। इन की पार्टी के साथ मैंने पांच चुनाव लड़े, हर दफा इन की पार्टी से लड़ने का मौका मिला। ये कहते हैं कि धन आता है—इन का इशारा दूसरी पार्टियों की तरफ था, यानी इन की पार्टी निष्पक्ष युद्धिष्ठिर जैसी है—नरोत्तम कुजरोवा—जैसी बात भी नहीं है। . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह हमने नहीं कहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह मैं कह रहा हूँ। आज अगर कोई पार्टी कम-बेश केदार-पार्टी है तो कांग्रेस पार्टी है, जिस में ऐसे लोग हैं जिन का जीवन स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई में जेलों में कटा है, जिन्होंने जीवन में समाज और देश के किये

अनेको यातनाये सही है। कांग्रेस पार्टी में आज भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो शुद्धता को निभाते हैं, लेकिन अपोजीशन पार्टियों में क्या है—कुछ में हैं, लेकिन अधिकतर ऐसे नहीं हैं।

वाजपेयी जी ने आज जो भाषण दिया है, वह बहुत शुद्ध है, मैं उन के साथ हूँ, चुनाव में 100 फीसदी शुद्धता आनी चाहिये, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जिस पार्टी में जो सदस्य हैं, वे कैसे सदस्य हैं, शुद्धता लाने का वाइटेरिया क्या है। अगर किसी पार्टी के सदस्य ब्लैक-मार्केटियर हैं या दूसरे प्रकार के हैं, तो जैसे सदस्य होंगे उस का रिफ-लेक्शन उस पार्टी पर पड़ेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उस पार्टी पर असर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। मैं वाजपेयी जी के साथ हूँ, वे बाल-बहाचारी हैं, यह शुद्धता निभाते होंगे, लेकिन मुझे बतलाईये, आप की पार्टी में छोटे छोटे बनिये हैं या नहीं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किम पार्टी में नहीं हैं, क्या आप के यहाँ नहीं है?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं तो आप से पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उस का जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप को जवाब का मौका मिलेगा, तब दीजियेगा।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन इस के साथ इन के बाल-बहाचारी होने का क्या सम्बन्ध है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरी पार्टी में भी लोग हैं लेकिन इनकी पार्टी में छोटे छोटे बनिये बहुत हैं। कहा से पैसा आता है, कौन पैसा देता है इनकी पार्टी को इसके लिए ही मैं ने कहा है कि कमीशन बनाया जाये और जांच की जाये। चुनाव में इनकी पार्टी के पास कभी भी रिसोर्सों की कमी नहीं रही है, कभी इनके पास पैम्पलेट्स की कमी नहीं रहती है। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में चुनाव हुआ तो एक ऐसी पार्टी ने ऐसे पच्चीस लाख से छपवाकर लगवाये जो किसी तरह से हटने वाले नहीं थे। 1952 और 1957 के चुनाव में मुझे

जीप नहीं मिली। इनकी पार्टी के लोग चुनाव में खड़े थे। 52 में मेरी डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीटुएन्सी थी और 57 में सिंगल मेम्बर फौरन कांस्टीटुएन्सी थी। आप इकठायरी करवाएँ अगर मैं किसी जगह भी जीप पर चढ़ कर गया हों। हाँ, रेल गाड़ी पर जरूर चढ़ा करना साइकिल से चुनाव का दौरा किया। मेरे लिए इस उम्र में बिना गाड़ी के चुनाव लड़ना कैसे सम्भव होगा लेकिन अगर यह तय हो जाये कि कोई भी पार्टी सवारी नहीं रखेगी साइकिल से चुनाव लड़ेगे तो ठीक है। (व्यवधान)

वाजपेयी जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए कहा कि वे हवाई जहाज इस्तेमाल करती हैं तो इसके लिए कानून बना हुआ है, वे इस्तेमाल कर सकती हैं लेकिन इस्तेमाल करने के साथ साथ प्रधान मंत्री पैसा भी देती हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जो हवाई जहाज या हेलिकाप्टर इस्तेमाल करती हैं उनके लिए हमारी पार्टी पैसा देती है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ हमारे यहाँ रामगढ़ के राजा ने जब चुनाव लड़ा तो सबसे पहले उन्होंने हेलिकाप्टर का इस्तेमाल किया था। 5-7 मील की दूरी पर भी वे हेलिकाप्टर से जाते थे लेकिन फिर भी उनके आदमी हार गए। तो चुनाव से हेलिकाप्टर या हवाई जहाज ने नहीं जीता जाता है, चुनाव तो भावना से जीता जाता है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो चुनाव जीता है वह भावना से ही जीता है। त्याग, तपस्या और पार्टी के कैंडिडेट से चुनाव में जीत होती है। पिछले साल प्रधान मंत्री जी को किसी ने तलवार भेंट की, किसी ने कुछ भेंट किया बगला देश के सिलमिने में और आज अगर फमल फेल हो गई, मंहगाई हो गई तो क्या उनकी वजह से लोग प्रधान मंत्री को भूल जायेंगे? चुनाव में हार जाने की वजह से ही वाजपेयी जी इस्फाम लगा रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि चुनाव बट्ट हो। विरोधी दल के एक बड़े आदमी ने 71 में मेरा विरोध किया। आप जानते हैं बिहार में थोड़ी बहुत जातपाति चलती है वैसे तो यह सारे देश में ही है। रिट-निंग आफिसर से लेकर नीचे तक देखा गया मेरी बराबरी का कोई आदमी पोलिंग आफिसर, प्रेडा-

डिंग आफिसर नहीं हुआ लेकिन गतलफहमी में, इसी जाति में जैसे कोई पाटे हैं, दूबे हैं और मैं मिश्र हूँ, वह भा गए, हर तरह से मुझ को हराने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जनता ने मुझे बोट दिया और मेरे आदमियों की जमानत जम्त हो गई। इसलिए मैं कहना हूँ आप जनतन्त्र की सेवा कीजिए। केरल में अपोजीशन पार्टी कोई नहीं है। शायद रामावतार जी की पार्टी है। एक भाई ने बंगाल का उदाहरण दिया। मैं कहता हूँ इनके पास पैसा कहाँ से आता है? यह तो यह नोट फोर्ज करते हैं या फिर वह पैसा कहीं बाहर से आता है। चुनाव में जीप बगैर सभी कुछ इनके पाम रहता है। चुनाव में इनकी जीपें कम नहीं घुमती हैं।

ऐसी हालत में मैं चाहता हूँ कैंडिडेट बेस्ट पार्टीज है। इसके होने से चुनाव में खर्चा कम होगा। एन और बान है। यह जो जनसंघ है उसके पाम एक कैंडिडेट है आर०एम०एम०। वह तो एक फौज है जो टूट पड़ती है बूँटा पर वज्रा करने ने लिए। वह कहने हैं जनसंघ से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है लेकिन चुनाव में ताल्लुक आ जाता है और वह गुरुजी का नाम लेकर टूट पड़ते हैं डाकुआ की तरह से। इसलिए आप पहले अपना पार्टी का जननायक पार्टी बनायें तब हम भी आपकी बात मानेंगे। हम तो दिन से चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्थान में डिमोक्रेसी पनपे। हम इस बात का मानते हैं कि हममें कुछ खराबी आ गई है लेकिन वह खराबी आपकी वजह से ही आई है। हम चाहते हैं सभी पार्टीज मिलकर बैठें और इस खराबी को दूर करने का यत्न करें ताकि इस देश में जनतन्त्र ठीक से चले। जबतक यहाँ पर जनतन्त्र शुद्ध नहीं होगा तबतक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। 71 में जब हम चुनाव लड़े तो बिहार में कर्पूरी ठाकुर की गवर्नमेन्ट थी जिसमें वाजपेयी जी भी शामिल थे इनके लाख वादा देने के बाद भी लोकसभा में काफी तादाद में इन जीत कर आये क्योंकि जनता समझती थी हमारी पार्टी से ही उनका कल्याण होने वाला है। कुछ सूखा पड़ गया, फसल मारी गई तो जनता को रंज हो गया लेकिन भाई भाई में लड़ाई होती है, इसको भी

हम सुधार लेंगे और फिर जनता हमारे साथ हो जायेगी। हम चाहते हैं किसी भी पार्टी को चुनावों में यह कहने का मौका न मिले कि चुनाव अनफेयर मीन्स से हुए। हमारे ला मिनिस्टर वहां बैठे हैं, मैं चाहता हूं ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक एक इन्डे-पेन्डेन्ट कमीशन बनाया जाये। स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट रिटर्निंग आफिसर होता है और एस०डी०ओ० असेम्बली में असेम्बली के लिए रिटर्निंग आफिसर होता है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक एक बिल्कुल इन्डेपेन्डेन्ट बाडी हो जो कि ठीक से चुनाव करवाये और उसका राजनीति में कोई सम्बन्ध ही न रहे। किसी पार्टी की सरकार हो, उसका राजनीति से कोई सम्बन्ध न रहे चुनावों में हम शुद्धता चाहते लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव है जबकि समाज में हम सुधार लायें। नाश्त हम कानून बनायें लेकिन अगर समाज में सुधार नहीं लायेंगे तो फिर कैसे होगा ? मैं समझता हूं वाजपेयी जी का प्रस्ताव बहुत शुद्ध है लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर वे खुद अमल करे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

इसके अलावा प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए जो कहा गया, मैं कहता हूं चुनाव की बात छोड़ दीजिए, यों भी आप इस बात को मानते हैं कि उन्होंने और उनके खानदान ने कितना त्याग किया है, वे तो जहां भी जायेंगी लोग आप से प्राप्त यहां आयेंगे। आप इसको रोक नहीं सकते हैं। यदि आप भी उसी तरह से त्याग और गपस्या करें तो आपकी भी कुछ हो सकती है। जब बंगला देश का मामला था तो आप कहते थे कब लड़ाई होगी लेकिन आपने देखा लड़ाई हुई, अमरीका का सातवां बेड़ा भी आ गया लेकिन उनके चेहरे पर जरा भी शिकन नहीं आई। आप सब ने साथ दिया। अमरीका से गल्ला मंगाते थे। हमारे कुछ विरोधों भाई हमें इसके लिए गाली देते थे कि क्यों मंगाते हो। आज हमने गल्ला मंगाना बन्द कर दिया है। उसकी कमी भी है। लेकिन कोई भूख से मरा नहीं। थोड़ा सा कहते तो पैदा हो गया है लेकिन कोई भूख से मरा नहीं है। दिक्कत तो बहुत हो गई है। पैसा बहुत बढ़ गया है। लेकिन कोई भूखा नहीं मरा।

ब्लैक के पैसे की बात उन्होंने की है। हमें तो ब्लैक का पैसा आज तक किसी से नहीं दिया। अपोजीशन के श्री श्याम बाबू ने मेरे बारे में कहा था कि 1952 के चुनाव में पांच आने या सवा रुपया खर्च करके जीत गए थे। जो ब्लैक का पैसा लेते हैं वही जाने। शायद उनको इसकी जानकारी होगी ? हमको जानकारी नहीं है कि कहां से वह आता है। और कहां जाता है। उनकी पार्टी की लिस्टों को देखा जाए तो उस से शायद आपको ब्लैक वालें मिलेंगे। छोटे से छोटा बनिया जो है वही गड़बड़ करता है। ऐसे लोगों की मज्जा होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में दो तीन पार्टियां हों। दस दस आदमियों की यहा पार्टियां हो जाती है। कोई इंडिपेंडेंट खड़ा हो जाता है।

चुनाव फेयर हों इसका ध्यान सब को रखना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में है। गलत तरीके से सरकार पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये।

पार्लियमेंटरी इलेक्शन के लिए आपने 35000 और विधान सभा के चुनाव के लिए 12000 की लिमिट लगा रखी है। हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी जी ने खुद कबूल किया है कि इस लिमिट से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च लोगों ने किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह कानून का पालन करें। गांधी जी के पदचिन्हों पर चलें। उनकी उदाहरण पेश करना चाहिये या मेम्बरी से इस्तीफा दे कर और बिना खर्च के चुनाव जीत कर आना चाहिये। एक पार्टी के ज्यादा लोग जीत सकते हैं तो दूसरी के भी ज्यादा जीत सकते हैं। आप ज्यादा झंडे रख सकते हैं तो दूसरा भी ज्यादा रख सकता है। पीले कागज पर जितना खर्च आपका एक झंडा बनाने पर आता है उससे हमारा पांच गुना ज्यादा पैसा उस पर लग जाता है। आप तो विदेशी कपड़े पर भी अपना झंडा लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां जो झंडा है वह हाथ से कटे हुए कपड़े पर होता है, हाथ से बने हुए सूत के कपड़े पर होता है।

चुनाव में ज्यादा खर्च न हो इसके बावजूद कड़े मैकर्स लेने चाहिये। उन्होंने जो-आलोचन अपने भाषण में किए हैं उनको मैं नहीं मानता। उससे कोई लाभ नहीं है। चुनाव शुद्धता से हों, प्रजातंत्र शुद्धता से चले इसके लिए हम सब को प्रयत्न करने चाहिये। आपकी सरकार बिहार में बनी थी, संविधान सरकार वहा 1971 में बनी थी। उसके कारनामों को आप देखें। चुनावों में हम लोगों के प्रति उनकी क्या भावनाये थी इसको आप देखें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव किस तरह से शुद्धता से हो सकने हैं इसके लिए एक कमीशन की बहानी होनी चाहिये।

आज 8-9 लाख आदमियों के पीछे लोक सभा की एक कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी और षेड लाख के पीछे विधान सभा की एक कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी होती है। इनकी बड़ी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में चुनाव लड़ने के लिए आप ही बताएं कैसे कोई पैदल जा सकता है और सवारी से भी जाए तो उसको कितना समय लग सकता है। पैदल जाने में कितने बरस लगेंगे? क्या वह सारे गांवों को कवर कर सकता है? इनकी बड़ी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में अगर केंडरलेस पार्टी होगी तो इनने बड़े क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। केंडरलेस पार्टी बननी है तो चुनाव क्षेत्र को छोटा करना होगा।

जहां तक कुरूपता का सम्बन्ध है उसका अन्त केवल बातें करने से नहीं होगा। उसके लिए जनता का क्रेडिट उचा हम को करना होगा। जनतंत्र में हमारी आस्था सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं होता तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) . इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने सशोधन पेश करता हूँ। इनकी आवश्यकता इसलिए पड़ गई कि वाजपेयी जी का प्रस्ताव अधूरा है। उनकी इस मांग का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि मान्यता प्राप्त दलों के उम्मीदवारों का जो चुनाव खर्चा होता है उसको सरकार को वहन करना चाहिये। ऐसा करने से चुनाव में जो कुछ गलत प्रक्रिया इन्स्टेमान में लाई जाती है, भ्रष्टाचार होता है वह बन्द होगा।

देश में यह मांग ज़ोरों से उठ रही है कि नौजवान जो अठारह बरस के हो चुके हैं उनको इस जनतंत्रीय युग में मतदान का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। दुनिया के प्रायः सभी देशों में नौजवानों को जिन की आयु 18 बरस है मतदान का अधिकार प्राप्त है। ममाजवादी देशों में सभी जगह है और ब्रिटेन, बंगला देश, अमरीका आदि में भी है।

इन्होंने चुनावों के नाम पर अधिकारों का जो दुरुपयोग होता है, सरकारी साधनों का दुरुपयोग होता है उस पर भी रोक लगाने की बात कही है। यह बहुत सही मांग है। मिश्र जी का मैं बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ। उन्हें अपना पिता जैसा मानता हूँ। लेकिन उनके दल के लोग क्या करते हैं वह भी उनको मालूम है, भले ही वह इस तरह के काम न करने हों। वाजपेयी जी के दल के लोग भी क्या करते हैं, कांग्रेस के लोग भी क्या करते हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग भी क्या करते हैं, जो पैसे वालों की मर्जी पर अपनी नीतियां तय करते हैं, वैसे दल क्या करते हैं यह सब को मालूम है। मैं एक नाज़ा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मधुबनी में चुनाव हुआ। स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव का बहुत होल पीटा गया। शासक दल के लोग इसका बहुत डोल पीटते हैं कि हमारा इतना बड़ा जनतंत्र है, देखो हम क्या करते हैं। ऐसा कहा गया लेकिन, आप देखें कि मधुबनी में 30 व्ष पर कठ्ठा कर 'लिया गया और गुंडों से ऐसा करवाया गया। यह किस ने किया? बिहार विधान सभा में विरोधी दल के नेता श्री सुनील मुखर्जी, जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भी नेता उन्होंने खुलेआम यह आरोप कांग्रेस के ऊपर लगाया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मधुबनी में रेल्स को आप ने बन्द कर दिया जिसकी खर्चा हमारे मार्क्सवादी पार्टी के साथी ने की है। आज के अखबारों में इसका खंडन निकला है और श्री कुरेशी, रेल उपमंत्री कहते हैं कि चुनाव की वजह से नहीं बल्कि कोयले की कमी की वजह से ऐसा किया गया। श्री कुरेशी ने इतने दिनों के बाद यह बयान दे कर इसका खंडन किया है। जो गलत है।

आप देखें कि पटना से निकलने वाला सर्बलाइट क्या कहता है। यह बिड़ला का अखबार है,

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का अखबार नहीं है : यह पी० टी० आई० जैसी अमानित समाचार एजेंसी की खबर है ।

"Rail services to Madhubani cancelled.

"Madhubani, Feb. 23—PTI; All the passenger trains on the Sakri-Jaynagar section of the North-Eastern Railway were cancelled today and a notice to this effect was hung up on the notice board of the Madhubani Railway Station by the Station Master.

"No Up and Down trains are passing through Madhubani which is in this section. Madhubani goes to polls tomorrow.

"State buses are also not plying in Madhubani since morning while private cars, jeeps and trucks are engaged for election purposes.

"No reason has been given for the sudden termination of bus and train services. Informed circles believe that this step has been taken to prevent outside elements and students from coming to Madhubani to interfere with the elections."

क्या यही हम सरकार और सत्ताकूट दल की डेमोक्रेसी और जनतंत्र है ? रेल मंत्री को किम ने यह अधिकार दिया ? क्या उन्होंने ऐसा मन्त्रिमंडल के आदेश से किया ? क्या उन्होंने इस के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की इजाजत ली थी ? क्या ऐसे रेल मंत्री को अपने पद पर रहना चाहिए ? यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । उन से यह पूछा जाना चाहिए कि किसने उन्हें यह अधिकार दिया । उन से सफाई मांगी जानी चाहिए । उन्होंने बहुत बड़ी गलती की है अगर उन में सम्मुख कुछ हुआ है, तो उन को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए । यह है कांग्रेस का उदारहण ।

इसी तरह संगठन कांग्रेस ने 1971 के चुनाव में बेगूसराय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा को हरा देने के लिए कामदेव सिंह को

इस्तेमाल किया, जो नाटोरियस और नोमी गुंडा है, जो डिफ्लेयड एक्सांडर है, जिस के लिए बरसों से दस हजार रुपये का इनाम रखा हुआ है और जो मशीनगन के कर अपने दल-बल के साथ धूमता है । उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने उस से गुप्त रूप में भेट की और कहा कि जैसे भी हो, तुम श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र को, जो संगठन कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार हैं, जिताओ, सी० पी० आई० के कैडीट को हराओ, तुम्हारे खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी । श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा पांच एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज में बीम हजार वोट से लीड कर रहे थे । कामदेव सिंह ने बेगूसराय की एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में अपने दल-बल के साथ, मशीनगन के बल पर, पचास जनताओं पर कब्जा कर लिया । परिणाम यह हुआ कि श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा की लीड भी खत्म हो गई और वह पांच हजार वोट से हार गये ।

उसी कामदेव सिंह को कांग्रेस ने मधुबनी में इस्तेमाल किया । उस ने पडील में हमारे बूथों पर कब्जा कर लिया और वोटरो को डरा कर भगा दिया ।

कांग्रेस भी इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों से अछूती नहीं है । वह भी ऐसे काम करती है और जनसंघ, कागा भी करते हैं । स्वतंत्र पार्टी का वहा कोई अमर नहीं है । अगर उस को मौका मिलता, तो वह भी करती ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (काटा) : कम्युनिस्ट भी यही करते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : चुनावों में सरकारी गाड़ियों का कितना इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, इसका तो कोई हिसाब ही नहीं है । 1957 में मैं पैदल जाया करता था । सरकार को यह नियम बनाना चाहिए कि सब उम्मीदवार पैदल चलें । तब हम समझे कि सरकार और कांग्रेस इलैक्शन को पैसों के प्रभाव से मुक्त रखना चाहते हैं । पूरा देश जानता है कि कांग्रेस के पास पैसा कहाँ से आता है । अगर इस तरह की बातें होती रहेंगी, अगर

गुंडा दल बूथों और मत-पेटियों पर कब्जा करेंगे, पैसे के बल पर वोटों को खरीदा जायेगा और जात-पात, किरकापरस्ती और हिन्दू या मुसलमान के नाम पर वोट मांगे जायेंगे, तो इस देश में चुनाव एक मजाक बन कर रह जायेंगे और जनतंत्र का अविष्य अन्धकारमय हो जायेगा।

आज सुबह प्रधान मंत्री ने ठीक ही कहा है कि सभी दलों को अपने कार्यक्रम और अपनी नीतियों के आधार पर वोट मांगने चाहिए। तब जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करेगा, वह समाजवादी दल या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को वोट देगा और जो पूंजीवाद में विश्वास करेगा, वह वोट देने के लिए कांग्रेस, जनसंघ, कांग्रेस और स्वतंत्र पार्टी में से किसी एक को चुनेगा। लेकिन आज क्या होता है? वोट मांगने के लिए जात-पात का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं की अपील की जाती है। भारतीय क्रांति दल, मुस्लिम लीग, जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० ने यू० पी० में क्या किया?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : वही किया, जो कम्युनिस्ट करते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : शिवसेना क्या करती है? कांग्रेस जनतंत्र की बात करती है। क्या उस को बम्बई में शिव सेना के साथ दंगती करने दृष्टि नहीं आई? लेकिन जनता ने उस को उचित जवाब दिया। कांग्रेस शिव सेना जैसी जनता की दुश्मन, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को तोड़ने वाली और गैर-महाराष्ट्रीयों पर जुल्म करने वाली जमात को इस लिए ज़िन्दा रखना चाहती है कि उस का प्रोरी स्वार्थ सिद्ध होता है। उस ने कम्युनिस्ट उम्मीदवार को हराने के लिए उस जमात के साथ समझौता किया, लेकिन उस को लेने के देने पड़ गये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र ने स्वयं आर० एस० एस० के बारे में कहा है। इस लिए मैं उस के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे सूबे में जातिवाद कम है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ जातिवाद की बीमारी सब से ज्यादा है

और वह वहाँ पहले उभरी है। वह बीमारी यू० पी० में भी आ गई है। जातिवाद का इस्तेमाल करके और पिछड़ी जातियों तथा ऊँची जातियों का सवाल उठा कर, वहाँ बी० के० डी० ने लगभग 106 सीटें प्राप्त कर ली हैं।

अगर हमारे देश में ऊँची जाति और नीची जाति, हरिजन और गैर-हरिजन, मुसलमान और गैर-मुस्लिम, महाराष्ट्रीय और गैर-महाराष्ट्रीय, लक्षित सेना, बंगाली और गैर-बंगाली जैसी बातें चलेंगी, तो हमारी एकता टूटेगी, हमारा देश कमजोर बनेगा और उस के साथ हमारा जनतंत्र भी कमजोर हो जायेगा। मैं ने अपने संशोधनों के जरिये यही बातें कही हैं। पता नहीं, श्री बाजपेयी ने इन बातों को कैसे छोड़ दिया है। उन्हें इन बातों का भी जिक्र करना चाहिए था, क्योंकि इस तरह की शक्तियाँ हमारी एकता को तोड़ रही हैं, हमारे जनतंत्र को कमजोर कर रही हैं, उम को कुरेद रही हैं।

मैं एक उदाहरण दे दूँ। सन् 1971 के चुनाव में मेरे खिलाफ जनता के एक बड़े तगड़े उम्मीदवार थे। वह एक जाति-विशेष के थे। अपनी जाति में वह कहते थे कि मैं तुम्हारी जाति का हूँ, मुझे वोट दो। और दूसरी जाति में जा कर वह कहते थे कि मैं ब्राह्मण हूँ, मुझे वोट दो। वह कभी भूमिहार और कभी ब्राह्मण बन जाते थे। उन के समर्थक मेरी मात मतदान केन्द्रों की मत पेटियों को उठा कर ले गये। जब वहाँ दोबारा पोलिंग हुआ, तो उन बूथों पर मैं ने लीड किया।

इस तरह के गुंडा दलों पर बैन लगाया जाये। आर० एस० एस० और शिव सेना पर बैन लगाया जाये। मुस्लिम लीग को न पनपने दिया जाये। लक्षित सेना जैसी सेनाओं पर बैन लगाया जाये। तब हम समझेंगे कि यह सरकार और कांग्रेस स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के हामी हैं।

राजनैतिक दलों और उनके उम्मीदवारों को अपने अपने कार्यक्रम के आधार पर वोट मांगने का संवैधानिक अधिकार है। वे अपनी अपनी नीतियों को बतलें, ताकि जनता का दिमाग शिक्षित

हो और वह समझे कि जनतांत्रिक समाज में उस के क्या अधिकार और कर्तव्य हैं। जनता को बताया जाना चाहिए कि कौन पार्टी क्या करेगी। यह तो होता नहीं है, लेकिन जाति और वर्ग के नाम पर बोट मारे जाते हैं।

श्री बाजपेयी ने बड़े विस्तार के साथ बताया है कि अल्पमत ने कर शासक दल सत्ताकद हो जाते हैं और आम तौर से यही हो रहा है। आम तौर से 50 फीसदी से कम बोट आप को मिला है और आप चुन कर चले गए हैं। होना चाहिए प्रॉपोर्शनल रीप्रेजेंटेशन-सानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व का सिद्धांत माना चाहिए। वता नहीं बाजपेयी जी ने हम बात को क्यों छोड़ दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह लिस्ट सिस्टम में आ जायेगा। लिस्ट सिस्टम का अर्थ ही वह है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्यों कि जिस के जिस अनुपात में बोट आये उस को उस अनुपात में स्थान होना चाहिए। लेकिन बोट तो बहुत ज्यादा हो जाते हैं किसी के और उन का प्रतिनिधि एक भी नहीं पहुंचना, या जिस अनुपात में पहुंचना चाहिए उस अनुपात में नहीं पहुंचता। पहुंचने चाहिए 20 तो पहुंचना है एक क्यों कि सिम्पल मेजरिटी मिस्टम आप ने रखा है। तो सानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की चुनाव पद्धति को अपनाया जाना चाहिए। तभी हम सही मानों में जनतांत्रिक निष्ठा को लाए कर सकेंगे और जनता को मतदाताओं को भी सतोष होना कि हमारा भी प्रतिनिधि विधान सभाओं में और संसद के अंदर चला गया है। अभी वह समझते हैं कि हम ने बोट तो इतने हजार दिए, लेकिन हमारा तो कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं आया या आया भी तो बहुत कम आया जो अपनी आवाज ठीक से शासक दल तक पहुंचा नहीं सकता है या उसका असर उन पर नहीं पड़ सकता है, यह वे महसूस करते हैं।

खास तौर से मैं कहूंगा कि जो बीकर सेकशन के लोग हैं जिन्हें को उठाने की बात सरकार बहुत करती है, बहुत अच्छी बात है। कमजोर वर्ग 67 LSS/73—11

को उठाया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन कमजोर वर्ग को आज भी बोट नहीं देने दिया जाता। हम बार भी ५० वी० के एलेक्शन में यही हुआ। खुद हमारी भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के महासचिव राजेश्वर राव ने खुला ब्याज दिया कि बांदा के बहुत सारे इलाके में हरिजनों को मतदान इस बार भी नहीं करने दिया गया। अब हरिजन भी, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग भी हाथ में लाठी लेकर और उस पर लाल झंडा लगा कर चलते हैं ताकि आप का जवाब वह दे सकें। जो भी गंडागर्दी करेगा, जो भी बोट देने से रोकेगा उस के साथ वह स्वयं निपट लेंगे। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार की तरफ से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वे बेचारे बहुत चबराते हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं खतम कर रहा हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को आप मतदान-केंद्र तक ले जाने की पूरी व्यवस्था कीजिए। वे आज जा नहीं पाते। मुझे अपने क्षेत्र का अनुभव है और मैंने दूसरे संघर्ष में आपको बताया। वे कहते हैं कि हम आपको चंदा दे सकते हैं, एक सेर चावल दे सकते हैं पर हम बोट क्यों नहीं डाल सकते? क्या दबाव है? उनकी रक्षा की व्यवस्था पूरी होनी चाहिए। जहां वे काफी तादाद में हैं उनके लिए अलग बूथ अब बनने लगे हैं लेकिन पूरी व्यवस्था अलग बूथ की नहीं है आप मिला जुला बूथ बना देने हैं जहां शक्तिशाली और वैसे वाले लोग उनको मतदान करने जाने नहीं देते। अगर वे लाइन में लगे भी रहते हैं तो उन्हें धक्का मार कर निकाल देते हैं और वे बेचारे चले जाते हैं। राजनीतिक तौर से मैं इतने सजग तो हूँ नहीं कि रामाबतार शास्त्री के लिए लाठी ले कर लड़े। जो सजग हो जाते हैं वे लड़ने भी हैं। हरिजनों ने ऊंची जाति के लोगों को लाठी से कई जगह मार बनाया है और बोट दिया है। ऐसी भावना सभी बूथों पर पैदा होनी चाहिए।

ऐसा एक कानून बनना चाहिये जो इन सारी बातों का समावेश करता हो और जो वर्तमान कानून है उस में सुधार होना चाहिये ताकि सही मानों में स्वतंत्र, निष्पक्ष और कम खर्चीला, प्रष्टाचार

रहित, सरकारी यकों के दुष्प्रयोग से रहित चुनाव हो सके। साम्प्रदायिकता, जातीयता, प्रान्तवाद और इस तरह की जो दूसरी बीमारियाँ हैं, उन से बचाव के लिए कानून बनना चाहिये। फिर भी जो लोग न मानें, उनके खिलाफ मजबूत कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये। सभी जनतंत्र को हम और ज्यादा सुदृढ़ और मजबूत बना सकेंगे और अपनी दूसरी समस्याएँ जो देश के नवनिर्माण की हैं उनको हम हल करने की तरफ ध्यान बढ़ सकेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इन बातों को विभाग में रख कर जवाब देते समय कुछ बातें जरूर कहेंगे।

श्री एम रामबोवाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): जो प्रस्ताव वाजपेयी जी ने रखा है उस के उद्देश्य से किसी को कोई इन्कार नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि चुनाव की, फेयर और इम्पार्शल होने चाहिए। हमारी नीति 1952 से आज तक वही रही है। आज यह कांग्रेस को कोई नई चीज बताने की नहीं है। हमारे चुनाव की डिस्ट्री का एक वक्त देखिये कि 1952 में जब राजाजी ने मद्रास में गवर्नमेंट बनाई उस वक्त वह माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट थी। शुरू से अगर कांग्रेस का किसी तरह से भी चुनाव जीतने का तरीका रखा होता तो इतनी अपोजीशन पार्टीज की इतनी मुश्किलफ गवर्नमेंट्स हर एक स्टेट में नहीं बनती। बंगाल में दो तीन बार बनी, केरल और यू० पी० आदि में बनी। हर पार्टी को पूरी पूरी आजादी चुनाव लड़ने की रही है। इसलिए आज किसी ने नए प्रस्ताव की जरूरत नहीं है।

यह कहा गया है कि बोटर को आने जाने से रोका जाता है। लेकिन आप देखें कि बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर्स को कोर्ट में जाने के बाद 6-6 साल तक इलेक्शन लड़ने से रोक दिया गया है। बड़े बड़े लोगों पर भी मुकदमे चले और वे डिसक्वालिफाई हुए। इस तरह से मौजूदा सिस्टम में कोई परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

यह कहा गया कि जो अफसर है वे पार्सलटी करते हैं। आप देख ही रहे हैं कि एन० जी० प्रोब० आजकल किस के साथ हैं। वे अपोजीशन के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं। थोड़ी बहुत मदद मिलने के अगर गुंजाइश है तो अपोजीशन की ही है। यू० पी० में इतना बड़ा इलेक्शन लड़ा गया। उस में कांग्रेस को मुश्किल से बेयर मैजोरिटी मिली है। यह कहा गया कि हस बोटर्स और अफसरों पर खयाल

कर नाजायज काम करने हैं। अगर हम ऐसा कर लें तो हम लोग वहाँ बहुत बड़ा बहुमत ला सकते थे।

जहाँ तक ब्लैक मनी का मवाल है, इलेक्शन में वह किस को मिलती है? ब्लैक मनी की हिफाजत आ करने हैं उनका वे पैसे देते हैं। जो इसको खत्म करने के लिए रोजाना बिल और प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं उनको वह पैसा कैसे मिलेगा? हमने प्रिवी पर्सिस को खत्म किया, रोजाना ब्लैक मनी पर रेड कर रहे हैं, उनको पकड़ रहे हैं बीसा के अन्तर्गत, तो वे लोग किम तरह कांग्रेस को पैसा दे सकते हैं? वाजपेयी जी मेरी कंस्ट्रिगुसी में गए थे मेरे इलेक्शन के थोड़ा पहले और तब उनको 51000 रुपये दिए गए। वे रुपये सौ आदमियों ने मिल कर पांच पांच सौ रुपये के हिस्से में दिए। मुझे 1 लाख 50 हजार वोट मिले और उनके कैंडीडेट को 25000 वोट मिले। आप देखें वे 50000 रुपया मिला और 25000 वोट। इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि ब्लैक मनी वाले किम की मदद कर रहे हैं। अभी जोशी जी मेरे क्षेत्र में भाषण देते गये थे, पता नहीं मेरे ही क्षेत्र में क्यों जाते हैं। शायद मेरा क्षेत्र पैसे वाला इलाका है, चावल बहुत पैदा होता है, मद्रास स्टेट में बेच कर पैसा कमाने हैं, इस लिये यू० पी० इलेक्शन के वास्तु पैसा लेने गये होंगे। जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाऊंगा तब पूरा पता लगेगा कि इन को वहाँ से कितना पैसा मिला है।

17 Hours.

हमारे देश में रिटर्निंग आफिसरज जितने अच्छे हैं, शायद ही किसी देश में होंगे। उन्होंने छोटे-छोटे और बड़े-बड़े लोगों के नौमिनेशन पर्स को, यदि उन में कोई डिफेक्ट रहा है तो रिजैक्ट कर दिया है। यह कहना कि आफिशियल मैशीनरी वाले कांग्रेस वालों की सहायता करते हैं, गलत है, वे बहुत इम्पार्शियली काम करते हैं। लेकिन अगर कहीं कोई पार्शियलिटी बरती जाती है तो उस आफिसर को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी डेमोक्रेसी मजबूती से नहीं चल सकती है।

हमारे देश में जितना मौडेशन है उस के लिये मैं बड़ा एमेज्ड हूँ। इतने प्रोबोकेशन के बावजूद भी, जब कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर शब्द पकें जाते हैं, कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई। अब इस देश की अपोजीशन पार्टीज

के लिये मैं क्या कहूँ—उन को इतना भी ख्याल नहीं है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर आफ इंडिया की क्या हैमियत है, इस तरह की कार्यवाही पूरे वर्ल्ड प्रेस में जाती है . . .

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : प्राइम मिनिस्टर को तो ऐसे समय में त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: किसी भी देश में हिंसा की वृत्ति फैलाने के लिये बहुत लोगों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, 1 परसैन्ट या 5 परसैन्ट लोग भी इस काम के लिये काफी हैं। यू० पी० में इस काम के लिये 10 करोड़ जनता की जरूरत नहीं थी, 100 आदमी जनसंघ के या आर० एम० एस० के 100 मीटिंग में पत्थर फेंक सकने थे। . . .

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : गलत। हम उन के मान सम्मान में पूर्ण विश्वास करने हैं। अगर हमारा उनके साथ मतभेद है तो राजनीतिक मतभेद है, हम प्रधान मंत्री के विरुद्ध नहीं हैं और आर० एम० एस० का पत्थर फेंकने में क्या संबंध है ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अगर वे नहीं करते हैं तो मुझे खुशी है।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : लेकिन आप गलत क्यों कहते हैं ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर पत्थर किस ने फेंका—इस का जबाब घाना चाहिए। वाजपेयी जी या सी० पी० आई० या सी० पी० आई० (एम०) किसी ने इस का कन्डेम्नेशन किया है ? जहाँ कहीं भी हम मीटिंग करें चाहे 10 आदमी आयें, हमें उस की परवाह नहीं है, लेकिन वहाँ आ कर हुल्लाह क्यों मचाया जाता है ? क्या हमने कांग्रेस वालों की मीटिंग कहीं डिस्टर्ब की है ? मैं दक्षिण भारत की बात कह रहा हूँ—हम लोग कभी किसी की मीटिंग डिस्टर्ब नहीं करते। कई जगह पर तो ऐसा हुआ है कि जनसंघ वालों ने पहले एड्रेस किया, बाद में मैंने एड्रेस किया, कभी डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया। हमारे लोग बाहर बैठे रहते थे, जैसे ही उन की मीटिंग खत्म होती थी, हम अपनी मीटिंग स्टार्ट करते थे। हम को

डिमोक्रेटिक तरीके से चलना चाहिए, पत्थर फेंकना अच्छी बात नहीं है। हमारे देश में एक गोडमे हुए उसने महात्मा गांधी की गोली मार दी। महात्मा गांधी के साथ न केवल भारतवर्ष के लोग थे, बल्कि दुनिया के लोग थे, लेकिन उस के बावजूब भी एक आदमी ने उनको गोली का निशाना बनाया। इस लिये यह जो पोलिटिकल हिंसा बढ़ रही है, इसको रोकने के लिये सब पार्टियों को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए, तब फिर इतने खर्च का मवाल भी पैदा नहीं होगा। इस समय अगर कोई मीटिंग होती है तो उस का पूरा बन्दोबस्त करना पड़ता है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर या हमारे लीडर्स जाते हैं तो वहाँ पुलिसवालों का इंतजाम करना पड़ता है। अगर हर आदमी अपनी अपनी मीटिंग करे, उस में भाषण दे, ठीक तरह से इलेक्शन को चलने दे तो बहुत मारे खर्च जो करने पड़ते हैं उन को रोका जा सकता है और इस से हमारा जनतंत्र भी मजबूत हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वाजपेयी जी से अपील करना हूँ कि अपने रेजोल्यूशन को वापिस ले ले।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, expressing his desire that free and fair elections should be held in a democratic country like ours, as he strongly believes that free and fair elections are the essential prerequisites for the success of democracy. I wholeheartedly extend my support to this Resolution containing this laudable objective.

It is common knowledge, Sir, that the Central Government have not taken any constructive steps so far to control the circulation of black money in our country. The main reason for the inaction of the Central Government in this direction is that without substantial assistance from black money the ruling party will not be able to hold the elections frequently and to contest the elections successfully. The Wanchoo Committee appointed by the Central Government has pointed out that black money in our country would be of

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan].
the order of Rs. 5000 crores. The Central Government may tolerate the spiralling price rise in essential commodities. Even then they will not take appropriate steps to control black money because it is required for elections.

Some three months before the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution unanimously—you know that there are Opposition Parties in the Tamil Nadu Assembly—demanding that the power to control and confiscate black money should be vested with the State Government. Yet The Central Government have not yet given their approval to this unanimous Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

It is accepted by all in the country that the account of election expenses is bogus and does not reflect the actual expenses. Our Prime Minister has submitted her election expenditure in Rai Bareilly constituency to the Election Commission. Her election expenditure is just Rs. 12,000. Even to come round a parliamentary constituency the petrol bill alone will be coming to Rs. 12,000/-. From this it is obvious that the election expenses as submitted to the Election Commission are all false and incorrect.

I will give one or two political and administrative corrupt practices employed in the recent U.P. Elections by the ruling party. We all know that during one month before the Elections, the Prime Minister laid foundation stones of 15 gignatic projects at a cost of Rs. 400 crores. In a place where there is no river, the foundation stone was laid for a bridge—this news appeared in all the newspapers of the country.

Announce any number of projects; adopt any dubious means to get the votes of the people—this is the main objective of the ruling party. All the projects for which foundation-stones were laid by the Prime Minister do not find a place in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the U.P. State. 75,000 workers in Faridabad, Haryana State may lose their livelihood for want of

electric power. Yet, the States of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi must supply all the electric power to the U.P. because elections are going to be held there. You know, Sir, that 20 miles from Delhi there is the town of Ghaziabad, where I happened to go last month. I found to my great surprise that sugar was being sold there at Rs. 3 a kilo, while in Delhi it was Rs. 4.50 a kilo. Give all such concessions and get the votes of the people—this is the motto of the ruling party.

Similarly, the price of sugarcane was raised. We all felt that after all the sugarcane cultivators would be getting remunerative prices. But, after a few days the price of sugar was also raised. Without raising the price of sugar, the Ruling Party would not be able to get crores of rupees from the sugar mill owners for the elections. In one month, the U.P. Government employees were given three instalments of increase in their D.A.! The U.P. Government employees were agitating for many years; but they were given in one month what they were asking for during the past many years.

You know, Sir, that the people living in Hill areas of U.P. do not have proper shelter over their heads, do not get enough clothing to cover themselves from sun and showers and do not get two square meals a day. But, the U.P. Chief Minister, Shri Bahuguna, has assured them a University in the Hill areas. In Faizabad, a small town of U.P., the Chief Minister, Shri Bahuguna would establish a University. In each District, a College would be established—this is the election promise of the Chief Minister. In total, 127 Ministers—Central Ministers, U.P. State Ministers, neighbouring States' Chief Ministers and Ministers—have toured U.P. during the election month for the sake of ruling party's propaganda. All their expenditure—it is reported in the Press—seems to have been met from the public exchequer.

Four months before the elections, the President's rule in U.P. was prorogued and a popular Minister under Shri Bahaguna was installed there. Did the U.P. Assem-

bly meet even for once after the popular Minister was installed in U.P.? No. Then, what for the President's rule was prorogued there and the popular Ministry was set up? Here, it is necessary for me to refer to what happened in Pondicherry. For five years there was D.M.K. Government in Pondicherry. In Pondicherry, for five years there was the administration of popularly elected D.M.K. Ministry. Three months before, the Pondicherry Assembly met for the last time in which all the 30 Members participated in the valedictory discussion. After that, two D.M.K. Ministers resigned from the Ministry and defected to an Opposition Party. Technically, the D.M.K. Government could have continued for the remaining three months also. But, the D.M.K. Government did not do so. It also resigned. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is wedded to democratical ideals and is pledged to foster democracy in the State. The D.M.K. wanted to ensure free and fair elections in the State. The resignation of Feroz Khan Noon's D.M.K. Ministry goes to show the D.M.K.'s unsailable faith in democracy and the necessity to establish sound and noble democratic conventions in the country. But, in U.P. the ruling party at the Centre has got different views about democracy. Just before the elections, the President's rule was prorogued. The popular Ministry was installed, not for the purpose of convening the Assembly, but for the purpose of utilising the vast administrative machinery and power in the coming elections. I have given this comparison to show how the premier political party in our country, the oldest political party in our country, the political party which brags that it has achieved Independence for the country, is interested in perpetuating its hold on the masses and in winning the elections by hook or crook.

Recently, a circular was issued to all the State Governments in the country stating that whenever the Prime Minister visited a State for election propaganda purposes, the expenditure in that connection should be borne by the State Government concerned. On 17-2-1974 the Prime Minister

visited Pondicherry and the expenses on her visit to Pondicherry for election propaganda purposes came to Rs. 10 lakhs. A small state like Pondicherry had to bear such a heavy expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs incurred on Prime Minister's election tour.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What is the expenditure?

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: 10 lakhs!

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: On what items this amount was spent?

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Her election tour expenses. When the Prime Minister was doubtful in 1971 about getting majority in Lok Sabha, she had electoral alliance with the D.M.K. and got 9 Congress Members elected to Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu. She did not put a single Congress candidate for the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Some months before when a Press Correspondent asked the Prime Minister whether there was any likelihood of Shri Kamraj joining her Congress, she replied: "what is going to do at this age by joining the Congress?" But, now she had no compunction in joining hands with the very same leader, Shri Kamaraj, in Pondicherry [Indira Congress and Kamaraj Congress are one in Pondicherry. But, in U.P. they are fighting against each other. In Coimbatore, they are one. But in Orissa they are fighting against each other. In Tamil Nadu, according to Shri C. Subramaniam, who was elected to Lok Sabha with the support of D.M.K., they are one. But in Madhya Pradesh they are poles apart. It is really regrettable that an all-India Party like the Congress, having majority in the Parliament, should not have any principle or policy. From State to State, from town to town, from area to area, the policy and the principle of the premier political party in the country differs. There is no uniform policy even in one State. In U.P. the Congress contested only 403 seats and gave away 22 seats to its ally, the C.P.I. Did the C.P.I. rest content with these 22 seats? No. The C.P.I. put up candidates against the Congress in many other constituencies, besides

[Shri E. R. Krishnan].
the 22 allotted to it. The Congress Party tolerated this breach of the alliance.

The Tamil Nadu occupies the first place in the export of raw hides and shins. Last year a ban was imposed on the export of raw hides and skins on the ground that finished leather products would get more foreign exchange for the country. But, just before U.P. Elections, this ban was lifted. Many differing views are being expressed by the public on this action of the Central Government. This shows that even the economic interests of the country occupy a secondary place when elections are to be held.

The Wanchoo Committee has made certain recommendations for the conduct of free and fair elections in the country, which Shri Vajpayee wants the Government to implement. In his capacity as the leader of the Jan Sangh Party, he does not want the view-points of his party to be implemented by the Government. Similarly, the Chief Election Commissioner in his Report has pointed out the necessity for amending the Representation of Peoples' Act. But the Central Government have not done anything in this regard. Last week in this House, the Government brought an amendment to the President's and Vice-President's Election law. What prevents the Government from bringing forward an amending bill for the Representation of Peoples Act?

Coming now to All India Radio, I will give one or two instances to show how the All India Radio has shown scant regard for healthy democratic conventions. All India Radio was not interested in announcing the success of ruling party's candidates in the Elections. On the other hand, All India Radio gave great importance to the set-backs of Opposition Parties in the Elections.

"C. B. Gupta is trailing behind all the candidates."

"Singh Deo in Orissa has been defeated."

"The D.M.K. in Pondicherry has been routed."

"The D.M.K. candidates are trailing behind."

Such announcements only have got first preference with All India Radio, and not the success of ruling party candidates. This was the respect and regard shown to political parties in the country by the All India Radio. All India Radio did not announce the defeat of the U.P. Minister, Shri Vikal, in the Elections. It did not also say who defeated him. In the recent President's Address debate, the Opposition Leaders like Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Vajpayee participated. But All India Radio did not care to mention by name any of the Opposition leaders. Is this proper? Are the Opposition party leaders not the citizens of this country? Are the Opposition Parties not necessary for the success of democracy in our country? The Wanchoo Committee in its report has pointed out that after the ban imposed by the Central Government on the donation by companies to political parties, the circulation of black money has taken deeper roots in the country. The five General Elections conducted in this country have proved beyond doubt that the ruling party cannot survive without the support of black money.

The Election Commission has suggested that the limit of Rs. 35,000 for expenditure in a parliamentary constituency should be raised at least to Rs. 50,000 in view of the prevailing price rise. I request that the Government should consider this favourably. Similarly, in its Report on 1971 Elections, the Commission has stated that 2100 complaints were received at the time of elections and it was not possible for the Commission to look into all of them at that time. The Government must look into this problem and do something to remedy the situation.

The ruling party swears by the establishment of secular and casteless society in the country. But, I feel that the ruling

party is the breeding ground for the perpetuation of casteism and communalism in the country. I say this because the ruling party selects candidates for elections on the basis of caste, community etc. The Election Commission has also referred to this.

In conclusion, I would quote what has been stated by the Chief Election Commission on page 198 of his Report on 1971 Elections :

"But, how can we expect that elections will be absolutely and totally corruption-free, when the whole country in every sphere and department is plunged in the ocean of corruption. Remove corruption in general and corruption in election will be a thing of the past."

The Chief Election Commission has acknowledged that there is widespread corruption in Elections. But he is not able to do anything because the Election Commission is just a part of the Central Government's administrative set-up. The Election Commission must really become an independent and autonomous body equipped with even judicial powers. Then only free and fair elections will become possible in this country.

With these words, I conclude my speech supporting Shri Vajpayee's Resolution.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : From the Opposition side we have heard Shri Vajpayee from the Jan Sangh, then our CPM and CPI friends and lastly our friend from the DMK. I can spot the sense of frustration and anger in their speeches. In fact, Mr. Vajpayee went on to say that in the present state of the election machinery and election atmosphere he was feeling helpless that the ruling party could never be displaced. I can understand their frustration because the UP election result has totally rejected Mr. Vajpayee's ambition of getting 229 seats in UP. I do not know, but there was a rumour also that he was thinking or his followers were thinking of having Mr. Vajpayee as the Chief Minister of UP.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about Mr. Bahuguna's 350 ?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : I can see the feeling of helplessness and anger in the speech of my CPM friend because at least in one matter they have helped the Government that their offspring has never crossed the limit of two in most of the States. I can see the feeling of anger and anguish of my DMK friend, because the whole existence of his party is in great jeopardy. Therefore, when these friends have attacked the election machinery today from a particular angle, I do not subscribe to that view. It is not that I am saying that the election machinery today is completely free from corruption. I do admit that there are many things which need to be cleaned up and to that extent I support Mr. Vajpayee's contention.

My hon. friend from the DMK had said that Congress had not principle on the ground that they had made an alliance with the DMK in 1971 but now they had made an alliance with the CPI and Congress (O). I cannot understand this argument that in 1971 when we made an alliance with the DMK we had principles, but when we made an alliance with not the DMK but with other parties like CPI we had no principle. If we have no principle, then we had no principle in 1971 when we made an alliance with the DMK, and on the same reasoning, his party also had no principle, because if in an alliance one party has no principle, the other party obviously also has no principle of its own. Therefore, the arguments that have been advanced here are absolutely void of any reason.

If we look at the present elections and the results thereof, it would be noted that the people have given a very correct verdict of their own, and the more the Opposition continue to say that the election is rigged. I think it will hurt them more because thereby they hurt the sentiments of the people. It is not that the Congress or the parties which have been put into

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]
power have come by dubious means or because the election was a rigged one, but it is because the people have expressed their views in unequivocal manner in favour of these parties.

From the results of the UP elections, two fundamental things have come up in order to show that the arguments that the elections are rigged are not valid. If we have lost in Manipur in the elections, that shows that the election is not rigged, because if the elections were rigged, we could have won in Manipur, because if we are capable of rigging the elections in UP or Orissa we can also rig in the other States. Therefore, let not this kind of complaint be made.

The elections in UP and Orissa have shown certain trends, which reflect the opinion of the people. The trend in UP is that the Independents have completely been made to vanish from the election scene, because the people have rejected the Independents. Further, the Congress (O) has been completely trounced, and a person like Mr. C. B. Gupta lost his security deposit. It means that there has been to a certain extent the polarisation of forces and the rightist forces have been rejected in UP.

Look at Orissa. What has happened in regard to the voting in Orissa today? Those persons who really brought about the fall of the Government there by crossing floor have been totally rejected by the people. Take the case of Shri Nilmony Routray (*Interruptions*). I am not saying that this has happened universally. What I am saying is that these are the trends. These trends indicate that the people of this country, by and large, have been conscious and they have given a conscious vote. Even with our shortcomings, if we have come out successful, it speaks very sadly of the Opposition. People have voted us to power because they are satisfied with our policies and also because the Opposition has never been able to have a positive approach, has never been able to place a

positive programme before the people (*Interruptions*). Your shouting in the House will not do. By shouting here, you will not be able to catch votes.

If the Opposition really want to strengthen democracy in this country, if the Opposition parties are interested in democracy, I feel they should come out with a positive programme and a policy of their own, because that will also strengthen the ruling party; it will also strengthen democracy. I do feel that if democracy collapses, not only Opposition will collapse but all of us will collapse.

Therefore, as a lover of democracy, I do want that democracy should be strengthened. Democracy can be strengthened with a strong Opposition with a positive programme. But merely saying that elections have been rigged that we have won because the elections have been rigged will not do. There should be a searching of hearts on this side of the House and on the other side.

Coming to the Resolution, some irrelevant factors have been introduced into it. One is the use of helicopter by the Prime Minister. This has been debated in this House. It has also gone to courts of law. After all, the courts of law have also said that the Prime Minister of the country is a person who must be given adequate security. This is so because there are not only forces inside the country, but there are forces outside the country also who will be interested in harming the Prime Minister. Therefore, if the Prime Minister is given a Defence 'plane or helicopter, I do not think the heavens fall thereby'. Also that really makes no change in the people's verdict. There are cases where even though the Prime Minister has gone in a helicopter, we have lost the election. It is not that we have won because the Prime Minister went there in a helicopter. Helicopter cannot fetch us votes. After all, the people have voted for us—it is not for the helicopter—but because the Prime Minister is the only leader in the country who has the image of an all-India leader,

who has placed before the people a positive programme.

Shri Vajpayee referred to election expenses and said that money was playing a very bad role. I entirely agree. But to say that because of black money this is happening or that election expenses are absolutely responsible for black money or the present state of affairs is, I think, to indulge in an oversimplification of facts. There are many other factors like the administrative machinery, the administrative system. These should not be overlooked.

One of the suggestions he has made is that like in some western countries, political parties should be financed. This is undoubtedly a suggestion which we should all very seriously ponder over. But what I am feeling is, firstly, it will be difficult in a country where so many political parties are there. And by this, will you not permit the Independents to come into the political platform to contest? Obviously, a decision on policies shall have to be taken. If we decide only to finance political parties, obviously the election will be open for political parties only and not for Independents. Here, I would obviously like to hear Mr. Mavalankar.

The second most difficult thing in this country is that really, in many cases, the concept of a political party has not grown here. If we look to the political developments of this country, we will find that here parties have not grown by themselves. Parties are grown out of individuals. It is not that the individuals have become products of parties as in other countries. In other countries, individuals are the products of parties. Here, the parties have become the products of individuals. There is a clash between Shri Madhu Dandavate and Shri Raj Narain; immediately two parties come up. Shri Vajpayee and Shri Madhok do not see eye to eye; two parties come up. Therefore, it is the product of individuals, and unless we can—

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्री मोरारजी देसाई और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच झगड़ा हुआ और दो दल बन गये।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : Please at least try to understand what I am saying. What I am saying is this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many times have I requested you not to interrupt? This is contrary even to the rules. You can say whatever you want when your turn comes, but please do not interrupt. Don't repeat this again.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अगर वह हमारे लिये कह सकते हैं, तो क्या हम उन के लिए नहीं कह सकते हैं? क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच झगड़ा नहीं हुआ है?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : May be. But we do contend that the defeat of 1969 elections was not because of individuals but because of certain basic policies. You may differ with me. Mr. Vajpayee may contend that because of policy differences—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महापति महोदय, क्या मेरा और श्री मधोक का झगड़ा व्यक्तिगत है और प्रधान मंत्री तथा श्री मोरारजी देसाई का झगड़ा सिद्धान्त का है?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : I am very glad when Shri Vajpayee has contended that Mr. Madhok's party is a party with certain principles, with basic differences with Shri Vajpayee's party. I am very happy to know about it. If you concede that, I am really happy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He concedes. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : I am conceding. So, a political perspective must grow in this country.

The second most difficult thing is this. Supposing the political parties are given finance. Shall we be able to prevent spending of money by individual candidates apart from the finance that is given by

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami] the political party? After all, there is a law that you cannot spend more than Rs. 35,000. But everybody is spending more than that. Supposing the Congress is given Rs. 20,000 and the Jan Sangh is given Rs. 20,000, shall there be any machinery by which we will be able to limit this expenditure to Rs. 20,000 alone and not more? Unless you can bring about a machinery—

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The parties should give their accounts.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : Suppose, talking as a Congress candidate, from the party's fund I get Rs. 10,000. Unless there is a machinery by which it is ensured that a candidate cannot spend more than what is allowed, the entire thing will be frustrated. But, at the present moment, there is no machinery because, in spite of the law that you cannot spend more than Rs. 35,000, it is an open secret that they frustrate the election law; by devious means they do spend more than Rs. 35,000. And it is very easy to frustrate the law because if a friend gives the money, or gives the car, then you cannot get within the purview of the election law.

Therefore, this is a thing which does require very serious consideration. I have my own doubts whether it will really help in the solution of the case unless the entire machinery to a great extent is changed to see that the law is implemented but in the present state of affairs I do not feel that we will be able to do it.

Some of the other suggestions of Shri Vajpayee are for equal time over the radio and all that. There again I feel that unless the political parties come to some agreed consensus, it will be very difficult. The only setback has been the lack of an agreed consensus. I do wish that the major political parties come to some consensus.

In conclusion, I feel that if we want really to make democracy successful, each

political party shall have to approach the election with a sense of responsibility and with a sense of duty. It is not that the Congress plays up the forces of casteism. Do not blame us, because I feel that the Congress is the only political party which plays down casteism as far as practicable. Really, one of the ways in which probably we can really face this problem is this. I have a suggestion in my mind. When you contest an election to a seat in the State Assembly or Parliament, the names of the candidates need not be printed in the ballot paper. If Mr. Vajpayee's contention is accepted that elections should be fought on the basis of political parties, and not independents—with all apology to Mr. Mavalankar who will, I hope, join a political party and I am sure it will be this side of the House—we need not print the names of any candidate. We will simply say : the Congress, the Jan Sangh and the BKD. The electorate will decide whether to accept the Congress, the Jan Sangh or the BKD. In that case caste and communal considerations will not come to play. It will be up to the Congress or any other party which wins that constituency to say : we are giving such and such person as our candidate in this constituency. That is a suggestion by which we can diminish to some extent caste and communal considerations. But it has its own limitations. I admit that unless caste and communal considerations are removed—they erupt at the time of every election—the future of the country is gloomy. I endorse the spirit with which Mr. Vajpayee has brought this resolution and I do hope that the Law Ministry will give serious thought to this matter and some fruitful result will come out of this.

MR CHAIRMAN : Two hours' time was allotted for this resolution and that time is over. There are about 8 or 9 persons more who want to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU

RAMAIAH) : I suggest that we may extend the time by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time is extended by one hour. There is only half an hour left today; so this debate will continue the next time.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : It is an interesting and happy coincidence that this discussion on Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's resolution should take place on the morrow of the election results from UP, Orissa, Pondicherry and Manipur. This discussion is therefore not only vital but also topical. I recall Shri Vajpayee trying hectically to move this resolution during the last session and getting some time to elaborate on his ideas about free and fair elections so that they could have some impact on elections in U.P. and other States, not only for one party but for all parties. But I could see the manner in which the earlier discussion on that occasion was prolonged. There was perhaps a desire to postpone this discussion on Shri Vajpayee's resolution until after the elections in U.P. and other places were over. I wonder if that was being fair to Shri Vajpayee. The Prime Minister mentioned this morning that elections are only the method; what is more important is the principle or the programme of action. I hope that this discussion on free and fair election will be useful in creating a healthy atmosphere. We all know that the general election is a kind of peaceful revolution... (Interruptions)

17.39 hrs.

[**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI** in the Chair.]

May I join my friend on the right, the Members of the Jan Sangh, who are congratulating you; I am sure the whole House Joins me in greeting you on your occupying the Chair. I was saying that it was through the ballot box that we keep alive the ordinary man's faith in being able to change the Government or the rulers whenever he likes. In any election there is an opportunity for the people not only to reject certain individuals and certain parties but also to accept certain individuals and certain parties. I want to say at the

outset that I am not going to discuss Shri Vajpayee's Resolution in the context of the current politics only and in the context of the very recent elections, to which I made a reference earlier. It is natural for members belonging to the different political parties to refer again and again to this or that controversial political hot issue and pin-point discussion on that. If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to lift this discussion to a little different plane; I do not say a higher plane but a different plane.

I would look at the problem as a challenge to all of us, whether we belong to the political parties or not. I want to suggest that while talking about free and fair elections let us not be very impatient. After all, we have had only five general elections and we had only 25 years of our new Republic and new democracy. I should say that by and large the experience of the last five general elections tell us that the elections have been conducted fairly freely and fairly fairly. Now, it is not right for the opposition parties to say that the elections are rigged when they lose and say that the elections are not rigged when in the same elections their own candidates win in some areas. You cannot have it both ways. If at a particular time the elections are free and fair or not so free and fair, the advantages or disadvantages must go to all parties and candidates in an almost equal way.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not necessarily.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I am glad Shri Vajpayee Ji interrupted me. Of course, it is not necessarily so in every case. But you cannot say that because you lost in a particular constituency, therefore, the election in that area was rigged and in another constituency you won on the basis of your strength. That would be stretching the argument too far.

Having said that the elections in this country have been free and fair by and large, I want to emphasize the phrase "by

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar] and large." Even now, even in the year 1974, there is no country in the world wherein we can say that the elections are completely free and fair. Even in the best of democracies some unfairness and some kind of unfree methods and tactics do take place. It is a process in which after you gain some experience, through the trial and error method you go on eliminating what you consider as unfair practices and go on concentrating and strengthening what you consider as good practices.

My complaint is that even on the basis of the limited experience that we have gained over the last 25 years, we in this country have not, unfortunately, tried to strengthen the experience which tells us that this is the way the elections can be held freely and fairly and these are the evil ways which we have to discard. I want to suggest that just as no country can say that it has got completely free and fair elections, similarly, no political can say, not only in this country but anywhere in the world, that it has not indulged in unfair practices. So, to say that only the ruling party is having all the corruption, bribery and other unethical practices is an exaggeration and a misstatement. While I do not want to be uncharitable to any party—I believe in being charitable to all—I want to say that if some of the opposition parties come to power either in one or the other of the States or in the whole Union I do not know whether they would not also copy, and copy with a vengeance, what the ruling party is doing today. Therefore, it is no use saying that except the ruling party, all the other parties are good and innocent. Perhaps, the opposition parties have not had an opportunity of being bad or corrupt.

I want to suggest that in a democracy, elections are of course important. But if we understand that wherever there is a democracy, there must be elections, meaning that there must be a choice between two clear-cut alternatives, if not more, you cannot, therefore, say that the converse is true, that the reverse is true, that is, wherever there are elections, there is of necessity a democracy. Therefore, I want to

suggest that if you want free and fair elections to continue or to be strengthened, then we must not look at the elections as an end in themselves but we must look at them as a means in themselves.

You take the countries like the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other Western democracies of Europe. You will find that they also have been able to achieve a fairly reasonable target of free and fair elections after decades of practice. What they could achieve after decades was possible because they went on eliminating what they found by experience to be unworkable, undesirable and corrupt practices in the election procedures. That we are not doing. That is my charge.

When I make a reference to these countries, incidentally, I should have said in the very beginning that the discussion on Mr. Vajpayee's Resolution is also topical because in another country also, in the United Kingdom—one of the oldest democracies of the world,—the elections have just been held. We know how fair and free these elections in UK, compared to other democracies, have been.

Apart from providing the kind of machinery which Mr. Vajpayee wants, apart from the provision of a good and sound election machinery, an independent and impartial Election Commission, what is equally necessary, if not more necessary, are some of the institutions like public opinion, free press, enlightened universities and well-established conventions of holding democratic elections and also, of course, citizenship consciousness and alertness. We know that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Sir, as you have rightly rung the bell, I would now like to comment briefly on some of the points which are contained in the Resolution moved by Mr. Vajpayee. He has talked about growing influence of money power. I entirely agree with him. I think, the whole House will agree with him. It has become impossible even for a rich man to fight elections, to succeed in elections, what to talk of a poor man or a middle-

class man. This is not a phenomenon particularly relating to Indian conditions. Even in countries like America where the people are fairly rich, where the parties are very resourceful, where the candidates are very rich, they find that money becomes a fantastic factor in fighting elections. Therefore, if you want to have free and fair elections, all political parties, all candidates, certainly Independents also, could and should see to it that they are not guilty of spending more than what is permitted by law. If we believe that this must be the practice, then we must start it with ourselves.

About Mr. Vajpayee's charge regarding the abuse of official machinery, I agree with him. There are a lot of good conventions established in U.K. Why not establish those conventions here also? My hon friend, Mr. Goswami, referred to the Prime Minister using helicopters and other aircraft, and said he saw no harm or wrong, in such use. I am not referring to this or that individual or to the present Prime Minister as such. But, all that I want to say is that it is not a fair practice. Because the Prime Minister or the Ministers or the Chief Ministers are able to use the vehicles or the aircraft or other things which are at the disposal of the State machinery, they help to hypnotise the voters and create a wrong climate.

In England, I remember to have seen it myself, in October 1951, Lord Atlee—at that time, Mr. Atlee—was going in a private car, Mr. Atlee driving a private car, and both of them were going on an election campaign just 10 to 15 days before the elections.

Atlee was still a care-taker Prime Minister. But, he was not using even an official motor car, much less an aircraft.

About the election grants, I agree with Shri Goswami as to why should it be given to the parties? Why not for Independents also? But, instead of giving grants to political parties, I would say firstly that let the Election Commission do two things. Let the Election Commission send the informa-

tion card to every voter showing the voting number and the polling booth where he has to go.

Secondly, let the Election Commission make it possible for every candidate to send one free communication by post to all his voters. If that happens, a good part of the expenses will automatically be curtailed.

I agree with Shri Vajpayee that the Election Commission members should be increased by having more than one Member. I also agree that the age of adult franchise must be reduced from 21 to 18.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please agree with me to close your speech.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes. Only I want to say this in conclusion. A beginning has to be made, especially, by those parties and individuals who believe in free and fair elections. Only the politically educated and enlightened persons could do this. About the relationship between ethics and politics, very rightly so, the German philosopher, Kant says: "True politics cannot take a single step ahead before it has first paid homage to morals". Therefore, those of us who believe in politics coupled with ethics, for us then, let us carve out our own code of conduct. For those who are convinced, they must themselves provide an example. Thus, I am sure, we can do something by way of providing a free and fair election. Since you want me to conclude, Sir, I would only refer to one book without reading one or two quotations from it. This is an interesting book which has just been published, in December, 1973, by one Shri R. P. Bhalla. The title of the book is 'Elections in India'. The last Chapter—Conclusion—gives us a very interesting summary and the author's observations on this important subject.

With these words, I conclude by expressing my apology for having drawn on your generosity.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman. Sir, freedom, fairness and peace are the three guiding principles for any

[Shri Samar Guha]. democratic election. But, the way these principles are getting eroded, I am afraid, an apprehension is developing increasingly that the future democracy in India is getting darker. Although Gujarat has shown us the way, perhaps, it is a new hope for us and for the Opposition to see to it that the democracy should be safe in India. I am one of those who condemned the happenings in Gujarat. This is the only means by which the Indian democracy can be saved and that too by the Gandhian means.

I have not much to say since the problems have already been elaborated by my friends, Shri Vajpayee and others. But, the most difficult part of having a democratic election in our country is this that the Central Government and the State Governments are not only in control of political power but they are also in control of the economic power—the most. Now, coupling these two powers—the political power and the economic power—and the way the government is abusing or misusing its authority by using the administration for influencing in the election and also for raising funds, I do not know, whether there is any future for any honest person, a person with integrity, a person committed to moral values, in having a hope in future to contest the election. Not only that. In our return, in most of the cases, unfortunately, it happens, wrong returns are given. But, it would, even, be difficult in future to prepare a wrong return because a fabulous amount is now being spent in the State elections. I do not want to go into details. My friend was saying so eloquently about the use of helicopters by our Prime Minister. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was telling us—he is not here at the moment—that people were throwing stones at our Prime Minister. That was perhaps out of anger they might have done. About this he was talking so loudly. But, I do not know what will be the opinion of the international world believing in democratic values? The Prime Minister, just a month before, in a State only, went for performing or doing the opening ceremony—galore—of project which has not yet been finalised or

approved by the Planning Commission. Sir, what will be the reaction of the international world on abusing of such political and economic power, I don't know. I don't want to go into the details.

Sir, peace is one of the conditions for a democratic election. Recently my experience in Gaighata byelection is really horrible. I have sent a telegram to the President of India and to the Election Commission, to the hon. Speaker and the Prime Minister and to the leaders of all opposition parties. This telegram was not allowed to be read on the floor of the House. So I take this opportunity to read it. This is what I said in the telegram. I quote:

"All polling stations of Gaighata byelection completely overpowered by Congress terrorists. Socialist candidate threatened at the point of revolver. While capturing polling booths by Congress gangs armed with revolvers, bombs, daggers, threatened polling officers, polling agents and voters in general. Ballot papers forcibly seized and fraudulently cast either before polling started or within 3 hours. Police blatantly sided with Congress armed terrorists. All norms of democratic elections totally violated. Socialist party withdrew its candidature in protest. Congress Organisation candidate of Belgachia withdrew under similar circumstances. Declare election void and hold immediate inquiry directly."

I am going to see the President and I hope to see the Election Commissioner also.

Sir, my experience just two days before was this: When I went there to address election meetings, I found that the atmosphere was full of terror and tension. The mood of the people was like that. Just a few days before the Chief Minister of West Bengal addressed some meetings. It is not for me to say these, it is an indication of the people's anger. What happened? My meetings were of larger volume and they continued late into the night, peacefully, very orderly. But as soon as I finished my meeting on the 21st, there was a rush in the street in Calcutta and do you know

what happened? A report came that there was a bomb that was being made, being prepared, in the Congress election office, as a result of which one Congress worker died instantaneously and one was injured. The people rushed there and requested the police to arrest them. Then we approached the police. To our horror again, instead of arresting those, these people who made the complaints were arrested. Next day, I went to address another meeting. I was surprised to find this situation. The earlier day thousands of people came there. On the next day not even 20 people were there in the maidan. Yet I continued. After that, about 20 or 30 people came, but they told me frankly: 'We are absolutely under terror, it is not possible for us to attend.' Two days before the election truck-loads and jeep-loads of terrorists were brought from Calcutta. They were parading in batches of 25 showing their revolvers, bombs and lethal armaments and the like, terrorising people, don't try to vote against Congress. Just on the eve of the day before the election, or, on the election day, that is on the 24th, at about 1 A.M. at night, what happened was, gangs of terrorists entered into a number of places where the polling officers were staying, they seized the ballot papers, they sealed the ballot papers, they marked the ballot papers, they fraudulently cast these ballot papers in the ballot-box, and sealed it before the election started. In the morning it happened that in a number of booths, when the people went to cast their votes, they were informed that already the polling was completed. I will show you two photostat copies.

At a number of polling stations those armed gangs were telling people: 'Already 80 to 95 percent of votes were cast; you are not the real voter; why are you going there? Votes have already been cast.'

18 hrs.

I have already stated that a candidate of the socialist party was threatened at the point of a revolver and many others were threatened at the point of revolvers when

they were in the jeep load throughout. They were going from booth to booth; they seized the ballot boxes at night; even in the morning, just after the beginning of the polling, within an hour or two, a number of polling booths were captured. The polling agents and other persons were either not allowed to enter into the polling booths or they were threatened and ousted from the polling stations. As it happens, they threatened the polling officers and they seized the ballot papers and they then cast the votes after marking them and then sealed them. They said that the polling had been completed but, actually, there was no voting at 11 A.M. I shall give you two interesting papers. This is the one signed by the Polling Officer himself. I read:

"I, the undersigned, P.O. Party No. 99/80 of Polling Station, state that many persons came to the booth at night on 23-2-74 and forced me to deliver the ballot papers. They also marked the ballot papers from 077041-077439. Total 499 ballots. Voters complained rigging as they could not cast their votes."

Sd/- Ajot Kumar Mandal,
2nd Polling Officer.

Sd/- Ranjit Kumar Mandal,
1st Polling Officer.

Sd/- Swapan Kumar Chakravarty."

There is another thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall continue next time after a minute. This is signed by the A.D.M. I hope the Government will take a serious note of this matter to institute an inquiry. Let there be one instance that the election is declared as void. Elections should be held again. In all the eleven booths, even if they order a re-election, that will not satisfy us at all because, there was no election at all since most of the booths were captured and fraudulently, the votes were cast.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Therefore, I request the Government, at least from the side of the Congress, to approach the Election Commissioner to declare the election as void and he may order a fresh election.

*adjourned to re-assemble on *Monday, the 4th March, 1974 at 11 *A.M.

18.04 hrs.

Sir, I shall continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, March 4,
1974/Phalguna 13, 1895 (Saka).*